













## Bad News and the Press

The Western press is often accused of reveling in disaster and sensationalizing the worst aspects of the human condition. It is also charged with encouraging crime by publicizing it. The complaints are not always easy to refute, except on the very basic ground that such news sells papers, and holds viewers to the television screen, listeners to their radios, that human beings, from the beginning of their communication with one another, seem to have been interested in that sort of material. The epic and the saga, after all, did not emphasize sweetness and light—except as contrast for the bloodier portions of their content.

The Soviet press has, very consistently, avoided giving publicity to much of the material that makes headlines in the West. Industrial accidents, traffic fatalities, within the Soviet sphere are played down—just as in the case of what may well have been the worst plane accident in civilian aviation history, the crash of the Ilyushin-62 near Moscow last week, with the death of all 176 persons aboard.

The world at large cannot complain particularly of this practice of averting Soviet eyes from tragedy, even if it has reason to suspect that it has no more philosophical basis than to put the state's best foot forward and cover up the stumbles. Even the Bolshoi Ballet prefers to give "Swan Lake" with a happier ending than is customary in Western productions. But with

the opening of Russia to a greater number of tourists every year, it may be doubted whether this attitude on the part of the Soviet media can long endure.

Travel, as the cliché has it, is broadening, both for the traveler and their hosts. But the travelers usually have their own viewpoint on what is, and what is not, news. Prospective visitors to the Soviet Union know that planes do crash, on occasion; that is one of the risks of travel, like the danger of being mugged in New York City, or trying to cross the Place de la Concorde in Paris, or finding potable water in most of Asia. But travelers do not like to feel that such threats are being concealed from them, or that the journeys of their friends and relations may be terminated with nothing more than a militarily curt message to the next of kin.

The Moscow tragedy was a very real one for many—the dead and those near to them. The latter have a right to know how and why the accident occurred, to have more information on the fatal last moments than the muffled words of embarrassed authority, transmitted through diplomatic channels. And if the Soviet Union is to be a real part of a world that is inherently curious, it must be able to satisfy curiosity better than it seems willing to do at present. It seems highly probable that such satisfaction will come in increasing detail as the Russian people move, inexorably and naturally, toward their neighbors.

## Israel's New Tactic

The most recent bombing of Palestinian guerrilla concentrations in Syria and Lebanon by Israeli aircraft was not a mere retaliation for terrorist acts committed. On the contrary, the raid was heralded in Tel Aviv as the first move in a new policy of hitting presumed terrorists before they have a chance to strike.

Apart from the questionable morality of bombing attacks, the further problem in Israel's new policy is that it is more likely than not to fail, certainly in the long run.

Israeli officers concede that aerial bombardment can do little more than harass the militant Palestinians. As long as there exist small bands of Palestinian fanatics armed with explosives and money, the potential for terrorist destruction cannot be destroyed by air raids.

Innocent persons are likely to suffer from falling bombs just as they are from random terrorism; Israeli intelligence services,

though admired by experts the world over, are not infallible—as witness Premier Meir's decision to fire three security officials who failed in their responsibility to protect Israel's Olympic team. This intelligence and security apparatus has assumed an awesome responsibility in asserting that it can pinpoint guerrilla encampments, as distinguished from clusters of refugees whose long-standing frustration and anger may nevertheless stop short of willingness to join the terrorists.

Bombing out the Palestinians is not solving the Palestinian problem. The Middle East seems now to be entering upon new political flux, with President Sadat of Egypt sending his premier off to Moscow to try repairing the wreckage of the Soviet-Egyptian alliance. It would be in Israel's own interests to seize the political as well as military initiative, to start redressing the Palestinian grievance, which is one of the root problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## China After Mao

There have been conflicting reports of what Premier Chou En-lai said about China's succession problem when the premier met with a group of American newspaper editors recently. One version had Chou spotlighting Yao Wen-yuan, the relatively youthful Shanghai Communist party leader.

But other versions had the Chinese premier emphasizing the likelihood of collective leadership for China after he and Mao have departed from Peking's center stage. Since both of China's leaders are well along in their seventies, it is not surprising that the succession problem is under constant consideration in the top echelons of the world's largest nation as well as in foreign capitals concerned with China's future role and influence.

Having directed Chinese Communism for roughly four decades, Mao has in effect played the roles in China that two men, Lenin and Stalin, did in the Soviet Union. The public adulation of Mao has been toned down somewhat in China recently, but nevertheless he remains the founder and the sole source of doctrinal wisdom in the Chinese People's Republic, a giant whose colossal stature among the Chinese people exceeds even that achieved in the Soviet Union by Stalin at the time of his death. Psychologically and politically Mao's departure from the scene, when it comes, will be a major traumatic event. Even so redoubtable a figure as Premier Chou has no more than a small fraction of Mao's authority and prestige among the Chinese masses, and those ranked below Chou are almost unknown.

Mao has made clear many times his anxiety that China, after his passing, may recapitulate the history of post-Stalin Russia. His great fear has been that he might be succeeded by a Chinese Khrushchev who might seek to legitimize his own rule by a repudiation of the Maoist heritage. His deep suspicion of those who were earlier regarded as possible heirs-apparent is evident from the disgrace that befell both Lin Biao-chi and the late Lin Piao. The unexpected fate of those erstwhile crown princes is a reminder of how little the outside world knows of what goes on in Peking's innermost ruling circles.

Even now, however, one question must be raised about China after Mao: Will this huge country remain a united nation directed from one center, or will it disintegrate into a series of quarreling warlord principalities such as existed in the early 1920s? The semi-chaos of the cultural revolution in the late 1960s gave a foretaste of what might happen after Mao's commanding figure vanishes, especially if he and his brilliant administrator, Premier Chou, were to drop the reins of power within a short period of each other.

The actual probabilities of the situation suggest that in the not too distant future men of another generation will dominate China. But who they will be and what policies they will follow, nobody—not even Mao or Chou—can now predict with any certainty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

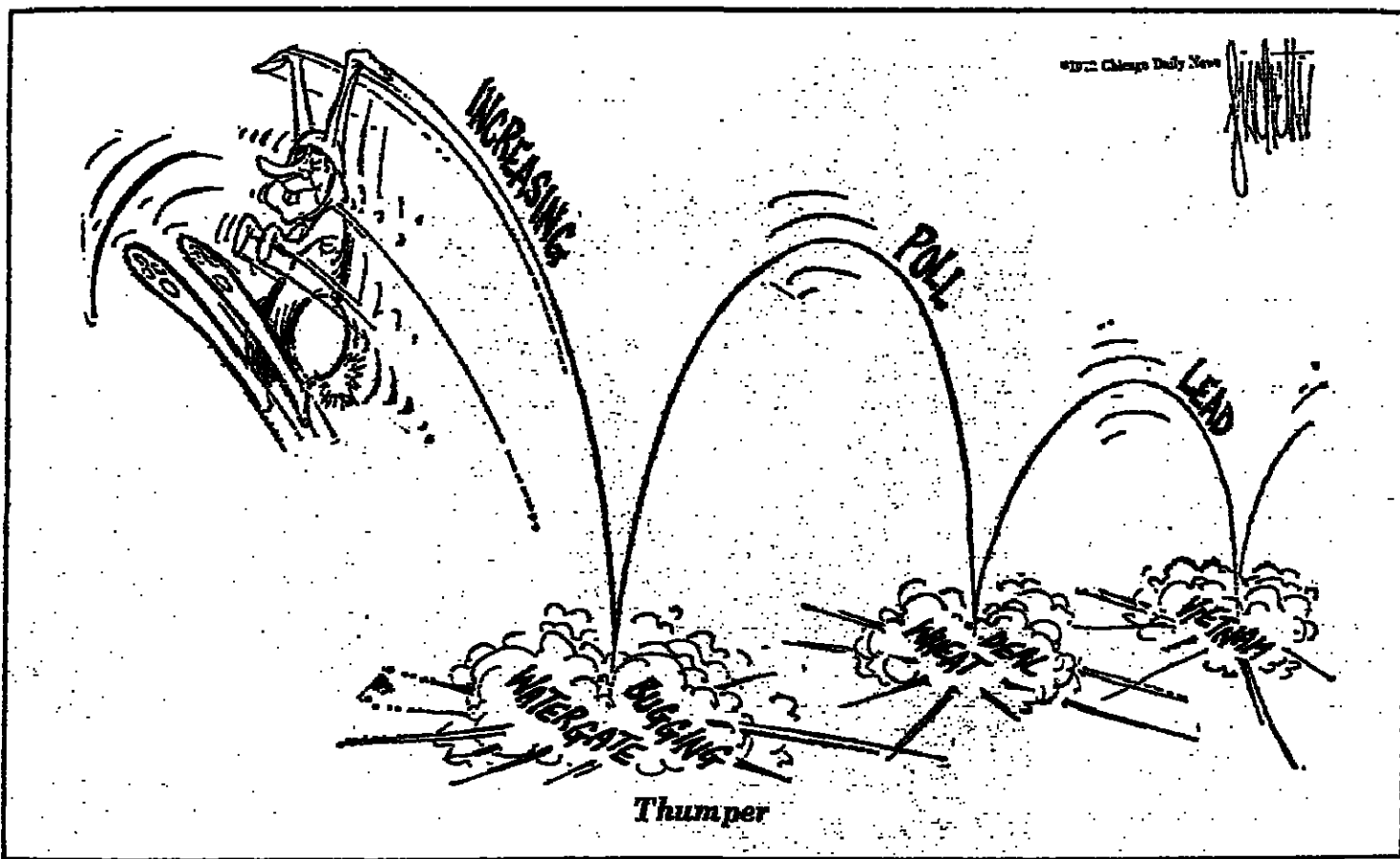
October 19, 1897

LONDON—Those best acquainted with Siberia are of the opinion that the Siberian railway will be a constant and heavy burden on the Russian Treasury. The exports from Siberia are exclusively bulky, raw produce, which cannot be moved except upon terms of transport that would be practically unremunerative, and the difficulties of constructing the railway and of maintaining it are proving almost insuperable.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 19, 1922

LONDON—The destiny of English politics and the fortunes of the most brilliant leaders of the Empire hang in the balance tomorrow. But since Mr. Chamberlain is going to a meeting of hand-picked Conservatives and Members of Parliament, his policy of continued association with Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition seems assured of success. The danger to Mr. Chamberlain lies in a mass stampede, but this is not regarded as possible in inner political circles.



## Trudeau, 1972 Version, on the Stump

By Jay Walz

KAMLOOPS, British Columbia.—Pierre Elliott Trudeau is no longer the flamboyant, flip campaigner who stirred so much excitement during the 1968 election.

Nowadays he arrives at a rally for his Liberal party in a sober gray business suit, with vest, a subdued necktie and the ever-present red flower in his lapel. His shoes, once modishly pointed, are now conventional and black. The 55-year-old prime minister's long hair has been modestly trimmed for the campaign and where once he brushed it forward to cover his baldness, he now wears it flowing back in the style of earlier Canadian statesmen.

Though Trudeau's appearance may be more conservative, in his campaign for re-election he is still his unpredictable self, with a boyish smile that is half mischievous and half embarrassed. In a copy magazine he said: "I like Trudeau!" It did not seem chilly anymore.

A woman who had brought her husband 40 miles through the ranch country to meet the prime minister said: "We have become accustomed to him, I guess."

Growing accustomed to Trudeau means excusing the moodiness that strikes his detractors as arrogance and the strong language to which he is prone. The virtues and shortcomings that Trudeau displays appear to have made his personality the foremost issue in the campaign.

"You still like him or you hate him," one often hears. A Kamloops waitress said: "I wouldn't go out to the airport or anywhere to see him. I'm not for him and he's not for me."

As the campaign approaches the finish line—the election will be Oct. 30—it is much easier to start a barroom conversation by defending or attacking Trudeau than by commenting on the government's record on economic growth and inflation or even on abortion and homosexuality. The prime minister seems to relish his focal position in the politics of the day.

With a straight face he denied

at a question-and-answer session in the high school auditorium here that he ever used foul language in public. "In the House of Commons one day I moved my lips, and opposition members accused me of using a bad expression," he said. "I can't help it if they are poor lip readers. All I had in mind was 'fiddle diddle.'"

On Saturday night, when cowhands come into Kamloops for purposes other than political discussion, Trudeau drew an overflow crowd. Comfortably relaxed in an upholstered chair, he turned questions, easy or tough, into entertainment no less than edification.

Regrettably, he said, unemployment is high—7.1 percent, the government statistics agency announced last week—but, he emphasized, 98 percent of Canadians have good-paying jobs. "All signs except the unemployment figures point to the country's strength," he added.

The hour-long session of give-and-take convinced one Kamloopser that "Trudeau talks straight, 'telling us exactly what's on his mind.' That, it was suggested, he might not do in a set speech, probably ghostwritten."

Sending the mood of questioners, the prime minister jokes, indulges in biting sarcasm and sometimes even says a good word for the opposition led by Robert L. Stanfield, the progressive Conservative who is Trudeau's principal rival. "Mr. Stanfield would make a good prime minister of Canada," he told an audience.

But on this trip in the West, where Conservatives are strong, Trudeau also derides Stanfield as an article of "fear and despair."

A party leader's job is to help local candidates for Parliament. In Kamloops the prime minister urged the re-election of Len Marchand, the first and only

person of Indian descent to be elected to Parliament. "Happiness is having members of Parliament like him," Trudeau said. "Len is a hard worker."

In Edmonton the other night the prime minister drew laughter in urging the election of Mel Hurtig, a young, aggressive Canadian nationalist, whom he described as "sometimes a thorn in my flesh." He added: "Some of his wildest statements I don't agree with."

Another audience was startled to hear the prime minister lecture it on the poor state of Canadian health. Whether "talking sense to the Canadian people," Trudeau-style, wins votes is by no means clear. A recent popularity poll indicated that the Liberals were leading with 44 percent, against 31 percent for the Conservatives. Trudeau, of course, is not running nationally; he is a candidate for one of the 364 seats in the House of Commons.

## Don't Cheer Yet...But

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Vietnam peace talks are now reaching the critical point where an "interim peace agreement"—not a final settlement—may be under serious discussion.

It has been the hope of some officials at the top of the Nixon administration—and the conviction of others—that the Hanoi government would agree to a preliminary arrangement before the Nov. 7 election rather than risk the prospect that a re-elected President Nixon would feel free to carry on the bombing of the North indefinitely, or give Saigon the means to do so.

It has also been assumed here that, to get an "interim agreement" that would limit the President's freedom to bomb as he likes, it would be necessary to negotiate this weeks before the election, rather than at the last moment, so that the President would have some political incentive to compromise.

### Practical Details

Now there are several signs that support this scenario. In his early secret talks with Le Duc Tho in Paris, Henry Kissinger spent most of his time listening, not making proposals. "But to what the American negotiators called Hanoi's 'three epic poems'—propaganda themes in Hanoi language and almost always in exactly the same words. This was not Kissinger's experience in the four meetings he had in Paris last week. Instead, the Communists dis-

cussed some of the practical details of what a preliminary agreement might be—what guarantees Hanoi would give that there would be no punitive massacre of South Vietnamese, that the so-called coalition government of concord would last for several years and not be dominated by the Communists; and on the other side, what guarantees Hanoi would have that the Communists would be able to hold the territory now in their possession, that Washington did not want to destroy the Communist regime or the industries of North Vietnam, and that Saigon would not be given the bombers to carry out such a policy on its own.

No doubt there are many other practical questions to be discussed—too many to justify hopes of any final peace agreement before Nov. 7—but the point is that the tone and pace of the Communist diplomacy has changed sufficiently to justify another visit by Kissinger and Gen. Abrams to Saigon.

The negotiations there are likely to be extremely difficult, for the Saigon regime has always feared that the time would come when President Nixon's interests and Gen. Thieu's interests would diverge, and that Nixon would be willing to settle for less than Thieu's demands. For example, Thieu's interests are not served by getting rid of the American Air Force under almost any circumstances, but even Nixon in his present confident mood is not committed to stay there indefinitely.

Also, Thieu wants sovereign control over every ridge and valley of South Vietnam at the very least, whereas Nixon would find it hard to get support for rejecting a settlement which would leave Saigon in charge of all the populous areas. How could he insist on American air power to drive the Communist guerrillas out of every field and hamlet?

So there is obviously plenty for Kissinger and Abrams to discuss with Thieu. Especially since there is increasing evidence in the Hanoi official press that Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap and the other "total victory" advocates in the North have been seriously weakened by the failure of their Easter offensive.

### Giap's Power Cut

Not only has Giap's power been reduced by the appointment of the 11-man Politburo of two men who are said to favor concentrating on the reconstruction of the North—Gen. Van Tien Dun, chief of staff of North Vietnam's armed forces, and Tran Quoc Hoan, the minister of public security—but there is some evidence that key Communist cadres are being moved into positions the Communists would naturally try to hold after a cease-fire.

All this is bound to worry Thieu in Saigon more than it worries Nixon or Kissinger, for while it is natural that Thieu would want total control of all his territory, the threat of a serious Communist assault on the major cities is removed by negotiation. Thieu, with over a million men under arms, should be able to handle any break in the peace by scattered guerrillas.

Maybe this is too optimistic a report, and obviously there are many other even more difficult problems to be resolved, such as the main one about the future of Thieu, but at least there is now some movement toward practical discussion of an "interim settlement" and some evidence that more moderate elements are having some influence in Hanoi. Nobody here will say even an "interim agreement" is likely before the election, but Kissinger does not rule it out. Something is happening anyway and at last, and it is obviously something more than election propaganda.

## Letters

### Indifference?

The indifference of the American public to the recent crop of scandals in high places is more than disturbing. Day after day the news media report new facts on the corruption, deceit, deception and double-dealing by top officials, with details graphic enough to do credit to the feverish imagination of a master fiction writer.

To the European mind, the details on electronic devices, bugging, wire-tapping and all the other tools of the trade used by the FBI and other agencies in the service of their masters seem more like fantasy than fact. And yet it is all true. And the people of the United States remain silent—or seem to—as if they were being served up the latest television series on the Mafia or the "Incorruptibles," hardly the right word in this context.

The astounding thing is that despite the serious questions raised by the Watergate-bugging case, the grain deal with Russia, Gen. Leavelle's "private air war," the secrecy surrounding the origins of the Republican party funds and whatever other shocks are still to come, Richard Nixon is still far ahead in the public opinion polls for re-election.

Have the people of America lost all sense of judgment? Have they veered so far away from the principles of honest and open government on which their great country was founded that they can no longer make a rational choice when they enter the polling booth? Or have they become so conditioned by the machinations and persuasive sales talk of Richard Nixon that they can no longer think for themselves? It would be a tragedy for the United States and the rest of the world if this were the case.

CLIVE DRUMMOND, Geneva.

### Subtle Laird

The medieval schoolman, Duns Scotus, noted for the subtlety of his distinctions, were he alive today, would, I think, be very envious of Secretary of Defense Laird. I refer to Mr. Laird's distinction between the "Vietnamization track" in which the war goes on forever and the "negotiation track" in which it is about to end very shortly. When medieval schoolmen made distinctions, ordinarily they denied one part and asserted the other. But with this administration we seem to be going full speed down both tracks, at least that is the impression

given by Dr. Kissinger's five days in Paris and the simultaneous bombing of Hanoi with bombs that are not too bright.

JOHN B. MAHONEY, Fribourg, Switzerland.

### Espionage

I read with great interest the details about the FBI's findings that President Nixon's henchmen have carried out a vast campaign of political spying and espionage against the major Democratic White House aspirants during the past year. It would appear that the subversion that the United States has been using against "Communist" movements abroad (Iran 1953, Guatemala 1954, Cuba 1961, British Guiana 1963, Brazil 1964, Greece 1966-67, Chile 1971-72, not to mention Southeast Asia) is now becoming an accepted weapon for use against one's domestic enemies as well. RICHARD E. DU BOFF, The Hague.

### Defusing Nixon

With the mass-murder terror bombing of Indochina, the world knows Mr. Nixon is a "smart bomb." Let's hope George McGovern defuses him in November. JEAN DAVIDSON, Satch, France.

## The Decline Of Patriotism In the U.S.

By Wm. F. Buckley

NEW YORK.—It is a cliché that patriotism has become dirty word. There are two sons for it, one of them is standable. It is true that the invocation of the love of one's country is often associated with a man who is really engaged in an enterprise. This was done grand scale during the brief adventure in Indochina. It is done by individuals when they seek to distinguish themselves from what it is actually up to.

But the more recent anti-patriotism isn't based on posterity, indictments, or the obnoxious character of the America-booster who is that he is boomer attack, led as usual by the loudest, both on the side of patriotism and on the side of the United States. The internationalist for quite a while now a patriotism with nationalistic therefore despite that as the fuel of imperialism. Others simply that America isn't worth it worth the devotion to it. Edmund Burke said that a man to be loved must be that isn't in fact true. The people who love U.S. South Africa. But it is worth, in an age when people are mobile, with their minds, is straining the bonds that people to her. I think it is a pity, though not for the same most generally adduce

### Special Bond

Garry Willis uses the irrefutable phrase to describe which makes society a bond of social affections, bond of social affections, weakening for some of the reasons, secular and non-secular. Concerning the former, increasingly true that the of the people who run the government is that Americans, all economic matters, the of the state. I do not think ever occurred to George McGovern, for instance—a doesn't occur to Nixon—a often—that it is an assumption for the state reach into the life of the citizen in the way generally taken by the socialist countries.

But the arguments go accepted in Congress, they do not acknowledge the position against taking money the people for purposes related to the survival of the state. George McGovern talks people's earnings as though earnings were ours at a distance. In an age in which liberty is a typical man is primarily economic, the of the state. I do not think ever occurred to George McGovern, for instance—a doesn't occur to Nixon—a often—that it is an assumption for the state reach into the life of the citizen in the way generally taken by the socialist countries.

There is something more important even than this, the breaking the bonds of affection. The final command of the human species are ecological, communal, end-purposes in life. To family, to redemption, to censure.

### Special Impiety

There is a special impiety abroad, and the top iceberg is the anti-religion. A magazine features a b-movie, altogether vile caricature of the Incarnation by which Christianity is inspired, and inspired, wrote one man one should be permitted stage a musical on the Buchenwald, that to do so that insensitive at the expense of the Jewish people is to cut of affection to one another decide a way as to us strangers to ourselves.

By the same token, sacrilegious on each other, perhaps irreparably. In the nation, the Supreme recently ruled against a form of expedient which have allowed the state to their money to individual for their use in schools of choice for their children, the name of the separatist church and state. Well, if and state are to be separated, the state should be asked to us for patriotic attack to it has singularly less than once it had. So generous gesture by every involved would be a Constitutional Amendment restoring the of people to patronize schools. But, above all, its of generosity, of recognition of the central place of the individual his trans-social affections needed. To strengthen it of patriotism which does countries to be lovely.

Handwritten note: "لا بد ان يكون"



## Troops Protecting Allende After He Warns of Civil War

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 18 (UPI)—Soldiers with submachine guns took up positions outside the Presidential Palace today—the eighth day of strikes and disturbances.

President Salvador Allende, whose move to establish a federal ruling authority triggered the crisis, held talks with Gen. Carlos Prats, army chief of staff, and defense Minister Jose Tzuc.

Mr. Allende said yesterday that

the nation was near civil war. The army imposed a midnight-to-6 a.m. curfew and warned that anyone failing to halt on orders during the curfew hours would be shot.

Gen. Prats said today that there was no decision whether to include the entire nation in the state of emergency declared in 18 of the 26 provinces.

**Truck Drivers' Strike**

The country's truck drivers went on strike last Wednesday to protest the government move, which they said would lead to nationalization of transport. The government responded by arresting many truck drivers and charging that the strike was purely political.

The truckers were released last night but vowed to continue their strike.

Physicians, merchant marine captains, some students and many bank employees and shopkeepers joined the walkouts yesterday.

Mr. Allende asked Miguel Jacob, president of the Chilean Association of Professional Organizations, to prepare mediation. But there was no sign of any practical moves in that direction today.

Riot police in downtown Santiago earlier clashed with battling rival political organizations.

**Tear Gas and Water**

The demonstration subsided when police waded into the crowd of rival political groups and forced back the protesters with clouds of tear gas and water cannon.

"Many people were arrested," a police official said. "No injuries were reported."

Police said Mr. Allende's sister, Alaura, who is a Socialist party deputy, suffered a slight hand injury in the demonstration.

Mr. Allende said to a Presidential Palace ceremony marking the creation of a new state corporation yesterday that Chileans "will live through many difficult hours soon."

"We are on the verge of civil war. There are difficult moments ahead of us," he said.

Rival members of the Chamber of Deputies, meanwhile, fought with water cannons and tear gas during a debate on the strikes.

## Gunboat and Trawler Collide In Cod War Off Iceland Coast

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—A British trawler and an Icelandic gunboat were damaged in a collision in Iceland's disputed fishing waters today. Each immediately accused the other of ramming.

The 427-ton trawler Aldershot said it was rammed and holed above the water line by the gunboat Agor, which was trying to slash the fishing vessel's trawl wires.

An Icelandic Coast Guard spokesman said that the Aldershot plowed into the gunboat with its stern.

The incident, which apparently caused no casualties but left both ships damaged, marked a resurgence in the "cod war" being waged inside the 50-mile coastal fishing limits which Iceland unilaterally declared on Sept. 1.

Even before the ramming incident, the British Foreign Office said yesterday that it was preparing a strong protest to the Icelandic government at the harassment of British trawlers within the 50-mile limit by Icelandic gunboat patrols.

Icelandic Ambassador Neil Sigmundsson today was called to the Foreign Office, where Minister of State Anthony Royle voiced Britain's "sense of outrage and that of parliamentary and public opinion at the resumption of harassment of British trawlers on the high seas."

**Cluster of Trawlers**

The Icelandic spokesman said that the collision occurred after the Agor ordered a cluster of British trawlers off the northeast coast to haul in their nets and sail outside the 50-mile limit.

The said that the Aldershot backed into the Agor's stern, causing minor damage. The other trawlers left the area immediately.

The British version, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Aldershot's owners, Consolidated Fisheries, was that the Agor rammed the trawler while trying to cut its lines.

A trawler fleet support vessel



OBSERVERS—Dr. Lin Chiao-chih (left) and Dr. Wei-jan Wu, members of a delegation of visiting Chinese doctors, watching an open-heart surgery procedure in New York.

## 11 Chinese Physicians Watch Heart Surgery in New York

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT)—The 11 Chinese doctors visiting this country went to the Bronx yesterday to observe one of the most advanced forms of open-heart surgery—grafting a vein to bypass a life-threatening clot in a coronary artery.

It was their second day in New York and the fifth day of their three-week tour of the United States. But it was the first time the doctors from China had ever seen the type of operation that was performed at Montefiore Hospital.

Dressed in white surgical gowns, they crowded quietly into the operating room. The operation was going into its third hour.

Surgeons, cardiologists, anesthesiologists and nurses, all in green, surrounded the 35-year-old patient on the operating table. His chest was opened wide, exposing the pink, throbbing muscle that was his damaged heart.

**Close Watch**

Hushed greetings were exchanged between Dr. Wei-jan Wu, the surgeon who heads the Chinese delegation, and Dr. George Robinson, chief of cardiothoracic surgery at Montefiore and the man in charge of the operation. Dr. Wu stepped in close to watch over Dr. Robinson's left shoulder.

Amid the sounds and sights of surgery—the suction drawing blood out of the chest cavity, upended bottles dripping dextrose, the green blips on the blood pressure monitor, the heavy breathing of the anesthesia machine, the pulsing blood through tubes to and from the heart-lung machine—Dr. Robinson explained to Dr. Wu what he was doing.

"This man," Dr. Robinson said, "is 38 years old and has had three heart attacks. He also suffers from angina—crushing pains in the chest caused by reduced oxygen reaching the heart."

As Dr. Robinson had explained to reporters as he scrubbed up, the patient suffered from arteriosclerosis, a clogging of the blood vessels that had led to a "95 percent obstruction" in one of the small coronary arteries running from the aorta into the heart. It is one of the arteries that supplies freshly oxygenated blood from the aorta, the main artery out of the heart, back into the heart's tissues.

Then Dr. Robinson reached for a metal tray and told Dr. Wu, "This vein has been removed from the patient's thigh."

A link of the so-called saphenous vein, it would serve as the bypass around the clogged section of the coronary artery.

When the signal was given, the small artery was clamped shut. The patient's heart stopped dead. The heart-lung machine took over the heart's job of circulating blood to tissues throughout the body.

Working with tiny magnifying glasses attached to regular eyeglasses, much like a jeweler's eyepiece, Dr. Robinson sewed the vein to an incision in the artery. All the Chinese doctors watched intently, gazing into the mirror suspended over the operating table.

"Thirteen minutes," an attendant cautioned.

"I wouldn't like to let it go beyond 15 or 17 minutes," Dr. Robinson told Dr. Wu, alluding to the time the heart had been inactive.

When the vein was secured to the small artery, Dr. Robinson took off the magnifying glasses and went to work on the larger aorta. He was able to graft the vein into the aorta without halting the flow of blood through the heart.

"Now for the irrevocable move," Dr. Robinson said to Dr. Wu. He measured the length of the vein bypass needed and snipped off the excess. The bypass, extended about four inches, wrapped around the front of the heart.

Dr. Wu was particularly impressed by the suture material used for sewing the graft into place. Dr. Robinson handed the Chinese surgeon an extra package of suture which he said was a fine plastic thread that "slides through like glass."

After about 40 minutes, the Chinese had to leave for a luncheon with hospital doctors. "Excellent—thank you," Dr. Wu said to Dr. Robinson as he stepped away from the operating table.

In a brief interview before the operation, Dr. Wu said that the Chinese practice open-heart surgery—but not the vein bypass graft.

The new decree is of indefinite duration and is also retroactive, covering the seven-month period following the expiration of the previous decree.

The absence of legislation on this point provided a basis for habeas corpus proceedings in the case of civilians arrested or the military since March, notably in the case of a British businessman held at a military prison here last month.

Under the decree, any soldier or person officer may arrest without warrant "any person whom he suspects on reasonable ground of having committed or being about to commit" an offense against public order, a person or property.

He is also given powers of entry and search. He is required to deliver the person arrested to the officer in charge of a police station within 24 hours of making the arrest.

Meanwhile, security has been relaxed over the last few days. Troops guarding the Ministry of Information and other key installations have been withdrawn.

Rebels placed around the city after last month's invasion from Tanzania have been removed, and military checkpoints on the road to the international airport, 20 miles south of here, were replaced yesterday by police checks.

**Peace Corps Pulled Out**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States has quietly withdrawn all Peace Corps volunteers from Uganda, officials said yesterday.

About 25 percent of a total of 114 have resigned since Peace Corps trainee Louis Morton was killed by Ugandan soldiers at a roadblock on Sept. 17. The sharp decrease in number made it difficult for the others to carry out their duties, officials explained.

**Metropolitan Nikolas**

ISTANBUL, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—Metropolitan Nikolas of Amnion died here Sunday after a short illness, Greek Orthodox Patriarchate sources said today. He was 70 years old.

Nikolas Koutoubis was appointed to the See of Amnion last February when Dimitrios Papadopoulos, who later became patriarch, succeeded him as metropolitan of Imvros and Tenedos.

In July, Nikolas received three of the 15 votes of the members of the Holy Synod at the election of Dimitrios as patriarch in succession to Athenagoras I. No other candidate received any votes.

The patriarchate announced to-

## Uganda Army Gets Arrest Authority

### No Warrants Needed To Seize Civilians

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—Members of the Ugandan armed forces have been given power to arrest civilians without warrant under a decree signed by President Idi Amin.

Troops and prison officers were first given the power of arrest under a decree of President Amin shortly after he came to power last year. This decree was valid for only 12 months and was not renewed when it expired in March.

The new decree is of indefinite duration and is also retroactive, covering the seven-month period following the expiration of the previous decree.

The absence of legislation on this point provided a basis for habeas corpus proceedings in the case of civilians arrested or the military since March, notably in the case of a British businessman held at a military prison here last month.

Under the decree, any soldier or person officer may arrest without warrant "any person whom he suspects on reasonable ground of having committed or being about to commit" an offense against public order, a person or property.

He is also given powers of entry and search. He is required to deliver the person arrested to the officer in charge of a police station within 24 hours of making the arrest.

Meanwhile, security has been relaxed over the last few days. Troops guarding the Ministry of Information and other key installations have been withdrawn.

Rebels placed around the city after last month's invasion from Tanzania have been removed, and military checkpoints on the road to the international airport, 20 miles south of here, were replaced yesterday by police checks.

**Peace Corps Pulled Out**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States has quietly withdrawn all Peace Corps volunteers from Uganda, officials said yesterday.

About 25 percent of a total of 114 have resigned since Peace Corps trainee Louis Morton was killed by Ugandan soldiers at a roadblock on Sept. 17. The sharp decrease in number made it difficult for the others to carry out their duties, officials explained.

**Metropolitan Nikolas**

ISTANBUL, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—Metropolitan Nikolas of Amnion died here Sunday after a short illness, Greek Orthodox Patriarchate sources said today. He was 70 years old.

Nikolas Koutoubis was appointed to the See of Amnion last February when Dimitrios Papadopoulos, who later became patriarch, succeeded him as metropolitan of Imvros and Tenedos.

In July, Nikolas received three of the 15 votes of the members of the Holy Synod at the election of Dimitrios as patriarch in succession to Athenagoras I. No other candidate received any votes.

The patriarchate announced to-

## Obituaries

### British-Born Leo G. Carroll, U.S. Stage, Screen, TV Star

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 18.—Leo G. Carroll, 88, British-born actor who endeared himself to television viewers first as "Topper" and then as the phlegmatic Mr. Waverly in the "Man from U.N.C.L.E." series, died Monday in Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital after a long illness.

Mr. Carroll's triumphs in television concluded a career that began on the London stage in 1911 and took him to New York to star in such Broadway classics as "Angel Street," "The Late George Apley" and "The Druid Circle."

Then came Hollywood and memorable characterizations in "Rebecca," "Spellbound," "Suspicion," "The House on 93d Street" and the original production of "Wuthering Heights."

During World War I, after his debut on the London stage in "The Prisoner of Zenda," Mr. Carroll joined a British infantry regiment. He was sent home in October, 1918, after being wounded.

In 1924 he made the United States his permanent residence, although he retained British citizenship and made occasional trips to his homeland.

With his aura of an upper-class Englishman, he came to television almost perfectly tailored for the role of Cosmo Topper, the suburban banker, and played it with such success that the series still is enjoying reruns.

His last major role was that of the world-weary Mr. Waverly, who headed the supersecret organization U.N.C.L.E. in a series which the National Broadcasting Co. gave in the 1960s.

**Metropolitan Nikolas**

ISTANBUL, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—Metropolitan Nikolas of Amnion died here Sunday after a short illness, Greek Orthodox Patriarchate sources said today. He was 70 years old.

Nikolas Koutoubis was appointed to the See of Amnion last February when Dimitrios Papadopoulos, who later became patriarch, succeeded him as metropolitan of Imvros and Tenedos.

In July, Nikolas received three of the 15 votes of the members of the Holy Synod at the election of Dimitrios as patriarch in succession to Athenagoras I. No other candidate received any votes.

The patriarchate announced to-

day the election of Photias, suffragan bishop of Chalcedon, to the vacant See of Imvros and Tenedos.

**Deane E. Judd**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI)—Deane Brewster Judd, 71, a noted scientist in the field of color who had served with the National Bureau of Standards for 42 years before retiring in 1969, died Sunday at his home in Chevy Chase, Md.

His work, for which he received many honors, involved research in vision, color blindness, measurement of color, development of color standards and studies of uniform color spacing.

The holder of bachelor's and master's degrees from Ohio State and a PhD from Cornell, he joined the bureau in 1927. He traveled widely, lecturing in London, Stockholm, Berlin, Madrid and Lucerne.

Last week, he taped a message for the International Color Association, which will meet in July in York, England. Mr. Judd was to have received the Newton Medal of the British Color Group at the meeting.

**Salo Engel**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18 (AP)—Salo Engel, 64, a University of Tennessee professor of political science since 1947, died yesterday.

Mr. Engel, who was scheduled to be a visiting professor of international law at Hebrew University in Jerusalem this year, was a former assistant to the secretary-general of the League of Nations and a past associate registrar of the International Court at Geneva.

In 1960, he compiled the first annotated code of all U.S. treaties. He helped four countries—Israel and three Latin American nations—draft their national constitutions. A native of Austria who was educated there and in Germany, he became an American citizen in 1952.

**Konstantin I. Skryabin**

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (UPI)—Konstantin I. Skryabin, 93, one of the nation's top hematologists, or experts in the study of parasitic worms, died yesterday, the government newspaper, Izvestia, said today.

Mr. Skryabin, whose awards included five Orders of Lenin, was a member of the Soviet Academy



Leo G. Carroll

of Sciences as well as numerous foreign scientific groups, including American, British, French and West German associations.

**Walter (Turk) Broda**

TORONTO, Oct. 18 (NYT)—Walter (Turk) Broda, 60, who retired in 1952 after 14 years as a star goalie for the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, died last night after suffering a heart seizure.

The native of Brandon, Manitoba, who turned professional with the Detroit Red Wings in 1935 and was bought by the Maple Leafs the next year, allowed the fewest goals of any NHL goalie in 1941 and 1948.

**DIAMONDS**

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

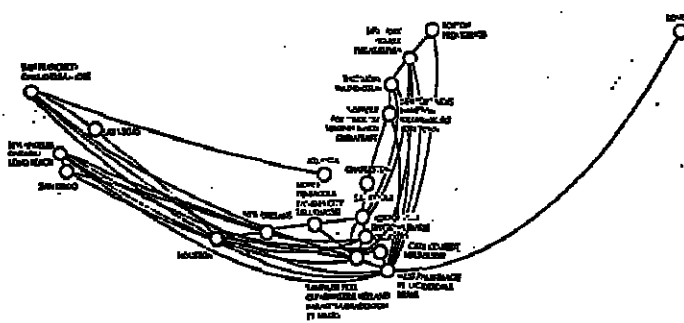
**Joachim Goldenstein**  
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG  
62 Pelikanstraat,  
Antwerp (Belgium).  
Tel.: (03) 33-09-82

*Gold Medal*  
1966-1968-1970

# I'm Marisa. Fly me the easier way to the Sunshine States of America.

A lot of people think a trip from Europe to the States has to mean a trip through congested New York. But there's a better way. I'll fly you from London to Miami. I fly nonstop every day.

And in Miami, I've got great connections across the Sunshine States of America. Florida, New Orleans, Houston, California. Even the Caribbean. And Latin America. Fly me.



**Fly Marisa. Fly National Airlines.**

London: 81 Piccadilly, W.1. (01-629 8272); Paris: 102 Champs Elysees, 75-Paris 8. (225 6475/256 2577); Frankfurt: Wiesenhüttenstrasse 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main. (232101); Rome: Via Bissolati 54, Rome 00184. (478-030). National honours American Express, Barclaycard, Carte Blanche, Diner's Club, UATP, and cash.

Traditional  
SCOTCH with  
age appeal

**HOUSE  
OF  
LORDS**  
8 years old



## Moscow's Panda, An-An, Dies at 15

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (UPI)—An-an, Europe's only surviving giant panda, whose attempt to be mated with the London Zoo's panda Chi-chi in the 1960s made them world celebrities, has died, the Moscow Zoo's director said today. The London Zoo experiment was unsuccessful.

An-an died Sunday at the age of 15, three months after Chi-chi died in London, according to director Igor P. Somovskiy. "Death was from natural causes," he said.

The only surviving pandas now known to be outside China, their native habitat, are the two given President Nixon by Chinese leaders during his visit to Peking in February. The Chinese recently offered two more to Japan following Premier Kakuei Tanaka's visit last month.

**Quake Shakes Tokyo**

TOKYO, Oct. 18 (AP)—A mild earthquake shook Tokyo and its vicinity at 10:48 a.m. today. Police said that it caused no damage and there were no reports of injuries.

## NATO Council Session On Europe Stalled

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18 (UPI)—The NATO Council met today to discuss the holding of East-West talks on European security and on mutual balanced force reduction in Europe but adjourned after a brief, inconclusive session, diplomatic officials said.

The officials said the council will continue consideration at another meeting tomorrow. Two delegations still were awaiting final instructions from their governments, a source said.



## Crowned Lion

gold clip with emeralds  
and diamonds \$ 640

exclusivity

JEAN ÉTÉ

Jeweller-Watchmaker  
70, fg St-Honoré - PARIS  
Anj. 12-33

## THEATER

## Yevtushenko's First Play

By Donald Armour

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—The first stage work by poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, which opened here Monday night, re-enacts the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy in a satire on the United States.

The shooting of Martin Luther King is also featured in the work, called "Under the Skin of the Statue of Liberty" whose recurring theme is violence.

The Siberian poet, who has himself brushed with Communist authority for criticisms of the Soviet way of life, is popularly known in the West as a Soviet "angry young man" of a decade ago.

His new work is being presented by Moscow's most avant-garde

producer, Yuri Lyubimov, at the controversial Taganka Theater. It is not really a play in the conventional sense—no Taganka Theater productions are—but a mixture of pantomime and sketches interspersed with startling scenic effects such as flashing strobeoscope lights distorting the appearance of moving bodies, and wailing, off-stage sirens.

Mr. Yevtushenko, 39, who has visited the United States, himself took a bow from an enthusiastic audience. The Taganka Theater is especially popular with young people, so there was a wild press for tickets.

The two-hour extravaganza has a cast of "American student demonstrators" and "white-helmeted police" who occasionally attack them with nightsticks.

Dr. Spock

Students imitate Dr. Benjamin Spock, the anti-Vietnam war activist, and re-enact the murder of the Mexican rebel Pancho Villa. This scene contains an ambiguous line which an audience here could interpret as a criticism of conditions at home: "The bureaucrat survives even through the revolution."

The final scene re-enacts the Crucifixion. Christ is impaled on a mock-up of the Iron Curtain of Cold War years.

The theme is safely within the fold of conventional Soviet attitudes at a time of continued crackdown against liberalism and outspokenness in the arts. A similar evening of satire

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, whose first stage work is on view in Moscow.

NYT



written by Yevtushenko's contemporary, Andrei Voznesensky, was turned down by the official censors when it first appeared at the same Taganka Theater more than two years ago.

The director, Lyubimov, is

strongly influenced by the East German theater of the late Communist dramatist Bertolt Brecht. However, he has been openly criticized by the party here for his politically controversial satires.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (UPI).

This is how critics rate new stage productions in New York:

"Oh Coward!" a musical comedy revue with words and lyrics by Sir Noel Coward, devised and directed by Roderick Cook, drew favorable reports from four critics.

Mel Gussow, *The New York Times*, calls it "a modest, thoroughly diverting evening in the company of a master wordsmith.... This is a musical evening in which the lyrics point the way." A "high-brow ambience of other days (that) is evoked with taste and charm," reports William

Glover of the *Associated Press*. In the *New York Post*, Richard Watts Jr. describes the evening as "superbly entertaining." Douglas

Walt, of the *Daily News*, says, "There are no dull moments. All of the many songs are a pleasure to listen to and the result is a worthy tribute to one of the great men of the modern theater." Cook, Jamie Ross and Barbara Cason make up the cast

of "Oh Coward!" The play is at the New Theater.

"Right You Are If You Think You Are," a Roundabout Theater Company production of the Pirandella play, received a guarded welcome in *The Times*. However, "my reservations regarding the production itself are mildly considerable," Olive

Barnes says in *The Times*. Eric Bentley's translation, used here, has "just the right primped and provincial seediness to it." However, Gene Feist's staging "misses the mystery torpeding the

companions. This aspect of Pirandella resembles Harold Pinter, the subtlety must always be obtrusively be allowed to gild through. Also, the acting only occasionally looked into the play."

"Lady Audley's Secret," a musical adapted by Douglas Seale from the novel by Mary Elizabeth Braddon, with music by George Goehring, lyrics by John Kuntz, failed to please several critics. Olive Barnes of *The Times* calls

## A History of Brie and of France

BRIE is one of the world's greatest cheeses—the greatest, indeed, in the opinion of the ambassadors gathered at the 1814-1815 Congress of Vienna. It has been present throughout the history of France.

In 774, according to Reinhard de Saint-Gall, Charlemagne stopped at the Priory of Rueil in Brie, where he was served a cheese memorable enough to record his appreciation of it. It was not necessarily the same as the Brie of today, but it is not improbable that it was; Brie is a natural cheese, which undergoes a minimum of manipulation in its making; it may very well have been manufactured a thousand years ago much as it is today.

Probably it was also the Brie de Melun thought to be the ancestor of the others.

In 1217 Blanche of Navarre, countess of Champagne, sent to Philippe-Auguste 200 cheeses from Provins, where Brie is still made today. Fine cheeses were esteemed gifts in those times, and Brie must have been among the most welcome, for by the 14th century,

the assertion that "the best cheeses are those of Brie" had become an accepted commonplace. In December, 1407, Charles d'Orléans, father of Louis XII, ordered Brie cheeses for New Year's presents, most of them for feminine friends, in appropriate cases accompanied by madrigals of his own composition, for Charles was a poet as well as a prince. One ran:

Sweetheart, accept from me,  
Chosen with love, this Brie.  
From Meaux to tell thee how  
Unhappy I am now  
Because thou art not here.  
I languish so, my dear,  
I cannot eat; this Brie  
I therefore sacrifice to thee.

If all the poems which accompanied his gifts were in this vein, he must have been a busy man. The order he placed was for 240 cheeses.

## Rebels

A century or so later, Rebels wrote that it was "Brie cheeses which Gargantua sent to his parents to give them pleasure."

Henri IV included Brie in the supper he ordered for his gallant rendez-vous; so did his first wife, Marguerite de Valois. When the Grand Condé broke the siege of Rocroi by the Spanish in 1643, he celebrated the victory by a banquet which included Brie.

Its praises were sung at about this time by the poet Marc-Antoine Gérard de Saint-Amant, who, it is true, was interested in cheese ("the gentle marmalade of Bacchus," he called it) chiefly because it abetted the swilling of wine. He was a drunkard who, in the roistering Parisian Confraternity of Monosyllables, had been allotted the nickname of "Fat."

When he inebriatedly wrote a poem called "The Gazeuse" that became famous for the public. He composed a lengthy ode in praise of Brie, which he described as food for a king: "Blessed be the land of Brie," one of its verses went.

"Point à l'épée, fall to the rear! Auvergne and Milan, run away and hide! Only Brie deserves to have its glory inscribed in gold."

The celebrated mucksters of the same century appreciated this cheese, if we may judge from a jingle which represents them after a hearty meal as making away shamelessly with the leftover Brie, washed down with Burgundy wine:

Après repas corsé  
resquilleme sans vergogne  
Tout ce qui restait de Brie  
arrasé du Bourgogne.

When Louis XV's queen, Marie Leszczyńska, devised her own poetry-shell filling, thus giving it the name it has borne ever since, *bouchée à la reine*, the queen's mouthful, she put Brie cheese in it.

The next king, Louis XVI, tried to escape from the growing storm of the Revolution; his coach was intercepted at Varennes, where, furnished by his adventure, he asked a local grocer named Sausse for a piece of Brie. He—the king, not the grocer—was returned to the guillotine, but Brie, favorite of the nobility though it was, escaped proscription. "The cheese of Brie," a certain Citizen Lavalade, proclaimed, "is eaten by rich and poor alike, preached equally before it was suspected that that was possible."

Napoleon was not a gourmet and is not on record as an eater of Brie, but his overthrow set the scene for the greatest public triumph of this cheese. It occurred during the Congress of Vienna, called to rebuild the map of Europe which Napoleon had considerably revised. During the gay session, Metternich got into a gastronomic conversation with the Count of Viel-Castel and the talk turned to cheese. Talleyrand, happening by, asserted that there is no cheese but Brie. (He knew something about that, having reserved for himself the farm of Estouville, in the Brie district.) Metternich organized a competition on the spot, inviting all the ambassadors to the congress to have sent to Vienna what they considered the best cheeses of their respective countries. There were 52 entries. Talleyrand presented a Brie made by a farmer of Villemaux named Bauxby. The ambassadors unanimously voted Brie "the king of cheeses."

In our own century, the French humorist Georges Courteline was known for his fondness of Brie and his skill in choosing the best

cheese, while the poet Raul

Ponchon wrote:

Atms l'habitant de la Brie  
Traitera de saloperie  
Tel fromage que vous  
nommerez.

Jurant sur les saintes images  
Que sur tous les meilleurs  
fromages.

Prévoit celui de Coulommiers.  
(So the inhabitants of Brie will describe as nasty/Any cheese you may name/Swearing by all the saints/holy/The overall the best cheese/The Brie of Coulommiers reigns.)

Brie is, of course, a place name designating a region that straddles the old provinces of the Ile-de-France and Champagne, so there is a Brie française and Brie champenoise. In France up to now at least, Brie cheese always comes from the Brie region; but its legal definition fixed by the international convention of Stresa in 1951, do not restrict the name to cheese from that area. There is a legal right to use the name elsewhere providing the maker conforms to the characteristics of the cheese established by the agreement.

In addition displays prominence on its label the name of the country of origin. Thus the Brie of Denmark and the Brie of Illinois (not much is made of the latter have a legal right to use the name, since these cheeses share the nature of the parent cheese of France.

Brie is made of whole cow's milk which is allowed to ferment at low temperature. It is not pressed so its flesh is creamy and soft. The surface is covered with a white mold (except for the Brie de Melun, which includes, or least did include in the day when natural ferments did the work, the mold from which penicillin is derived. The taste smooth and delicious, in which a hint of lactic acid can be detected.

Brie has not suffered too much from its recent industrialization retaining most of its fine flavor even under mass production (though there is a tendency to salt it too heavily so that it keeps better), but connoisseurs swear nevertheless by Brie de Meaux, made by individual farmers, which, alas, is becoming more and more rare. An advantage of industrially produced Brie (other than its price) is that it is uniform, at least from the marketing standpoint, is uniformity. Individual mass-produced cheeses offer no unpleasant surprises and no pleasant ones either. Real cheese fanciers delight in the variety of flavors produced by different small producers on their own farms, the result of individual techniques in aging and handling and of different combinations of natural ferments.

The major casualty of industrialization has been the cheese which won the crown at the Congress of Vienna. This was a Brie de Nangis, and officially it no longer exists; but if you pot around in its region, you must have the luck to stumble upon one of the few farmers who still makes a cheese or two for his self; these do not reach the market. The reason this cheese cannot be reproduced on the commercial scale is that it is smaller than the average Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

Rich in enzymes, Brie stimulates the action of the gastric juices. Thus it is not simply a superbly delicious course in itself, but a useful aid to digestion. It is also hardly to be recommended, however, for keeping it weight down. It contains 45 to 50 percent fat, about 18 percent of albumin. One hundred grams (a little more than a fifth of a pound) provides from 320 to 335 calories.

Nowadays it is the Brie de Meaux which is considered the classic Brie. It is the largest size and the most complete ripened. After that comes Brie de Coulommiers, usually in size smaller than the Brie de Meaux, round "tarts" also 10 inches in diameter. Sometimes the milk is enriched with cream, which has given it the nickname of "velvet" Brie (don't confuse it with Coulommiers, cream cheese made in the same region). Then comes the Brie de Melun, reputedly the oldest, disks smaller but thicker than those of Brie de Meaux. The others, but they are of less importance.

## WE "BILINGUALIZE"

individuals and companies.  
Have a guest lesson and compare.

language-power-france  
47, Avenue George V, Paris. Tel.: 720. 12. 00

## Unlimited choice of stones

at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations

make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most exclusive creations  
make his motto more than true:  
from the mine to the jewel.

Unlimited choice of stones  
at the world famous jeweler.  
His most



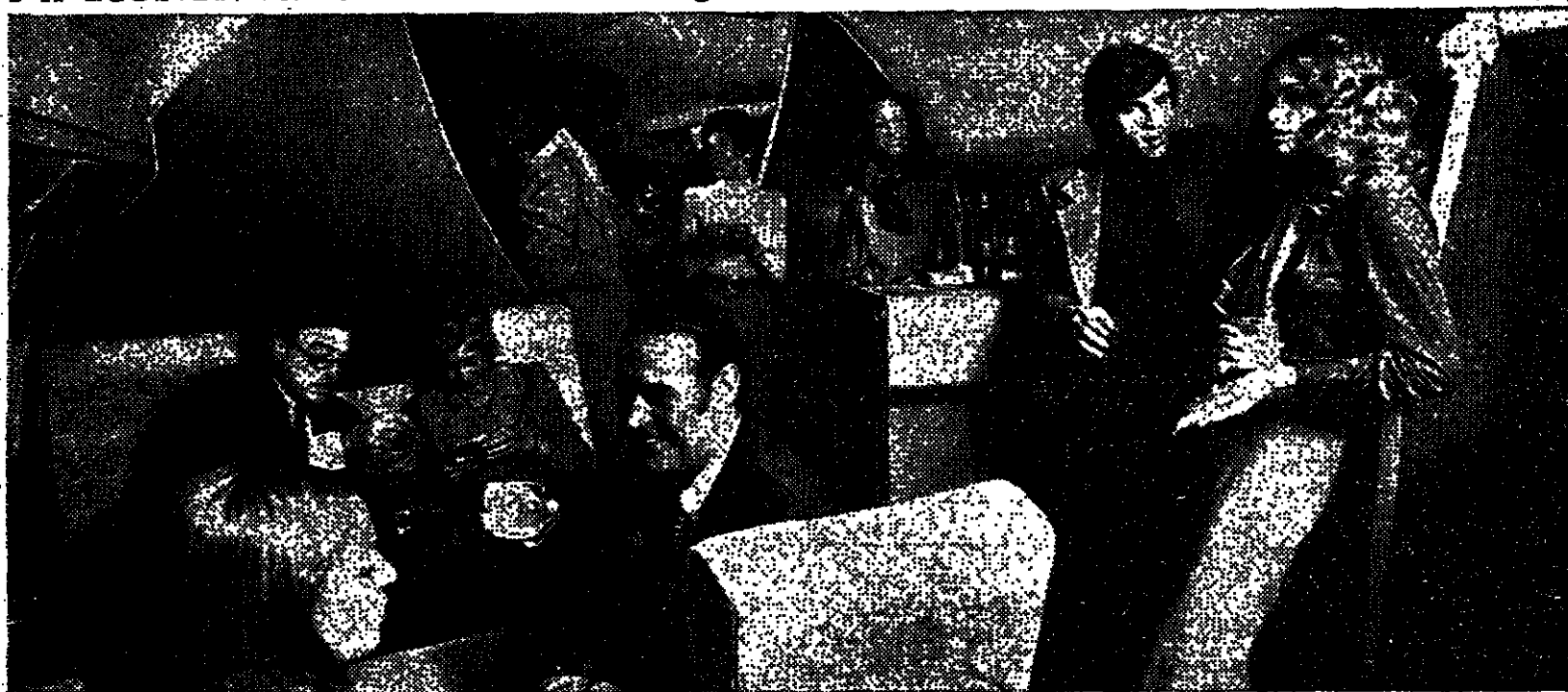
# IF YOU'RE STILL FLYING SOME AIRLINE BESIDES TWA TO AND ACROSS AMERICA, THIS IS WHAT YOU'RE MISSING.



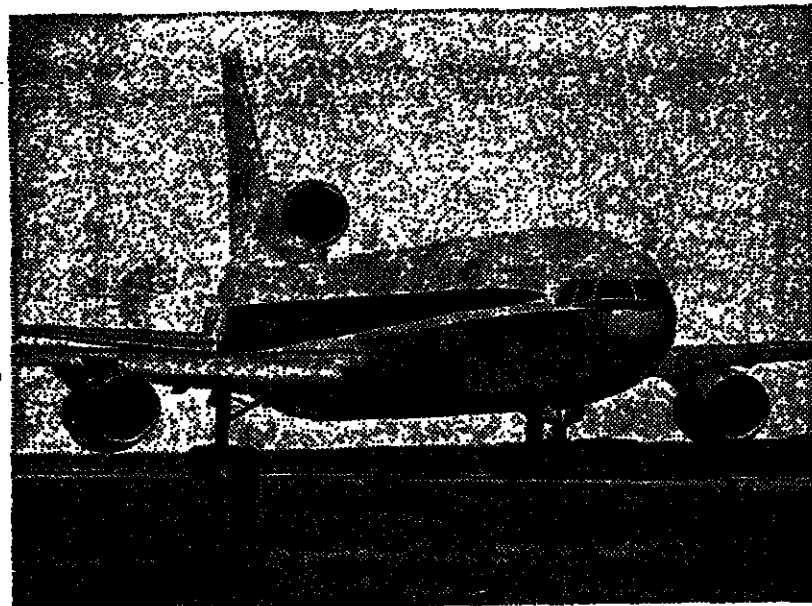
**REFURNISHED PLANES.** On all 707 Ambassador Service flights and Ambassador Express flights, you'll find completely refurnished interiors with new seats, carpets, fabrics, colours.



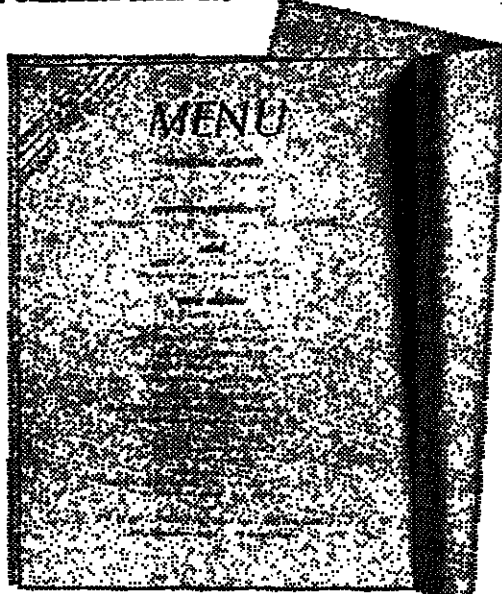
**747 ECONOMY LOUNGE.** On all our 747 flights across the United States.



**707 ECONOMY LOUNGE.** On nearly every 707 Ambassador flight across the United States. No other airline has it.



**THE NEW L-1011.** TWA has added to its fleet in America the most modern plane in the world. Its newly developed Rolls-Royce engines are among the most powerful and quietest ever.



**CHOICE OF MEALS.** On Ambassador Service meal flights you'll find a choice of 3 entrées in economy, 5 in first class. On Ambassador Express meal flights, you can choose between a full meal or a light snack.



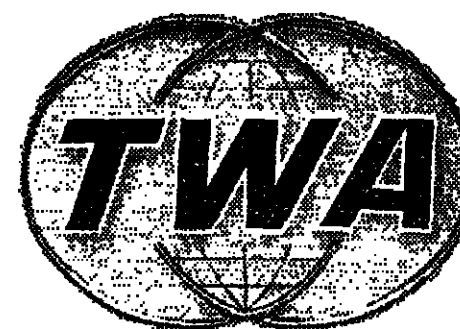
**CHOICE OF FILMS.** You'll find a choice of 2 first-run films on every movie flight to and across America. (IATA require us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment.)



**TWIN SEATS.** On 707 Ambassador Service flights you'll find the Twin Seat in economy, and now we also have them in our 727's for short business flights in America. If the plane's not full, our Twin Seat can be 3 across, 2 across or even a couch.



**NEW LUGGAGE COMPARTMENTS.** We have put new luggage compartments on every one of our Ambassador Express flights, and other short business flights in America. So you can bring even a full-size suitcase right on board with you.



**TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE  
AND AMBASSADOR EXPRESS.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE FLEET  
OF PLANES IN THE WORLD.**

-1972- Stocks and								-1972- Stocks and								-1972- Stocks and							
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sts.	100s.	First.	High Low Last.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sts.	100s.	First.	High Low Last.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sts.	100s.	First.	High Low Last.

*All of these securities having been sold outside of the United States of America, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.*

New Issues

**\$75,000,000**  
(Canadian)  
consisting of

**\$40,000,000**

**TD REALTY INVESTMENTS**

(A trust created under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

**1,600,000 Units**

**1,600,000 Trust Units and Warrants to Purchase 800,000 Trust Units  
Offered in Units each consisting of one Trust Unit and one Warrant**

**Warrants**

Each Warrant when combined with one other such Warrant will entitle the bearer to purchase, up to August 15, 1977, one Trust Unit at the price of \$25.

**Listing**

Applications have been made to list the Trust Units on The Toronto Stock Exchange, the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

# **EF Hutton**

## **E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.**

*(Incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A.)*

### **4,727,141 Shares of Common Stock of \$1 par value**

Permission to deal in and quotation for the above mentioned Shares of Common Stock of \$1 par value in issue at 13th October, 1972 has been granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange, London. Particulars relating to the Company are available in The Exchange Telegraph and Moodies Statistical Services and copies of the statistical cards may be obtained during usual business hours (Saturdays excepted) up to and including Friday, 3rd November, 1972 from :—

**HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED**  
100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ  
and 19 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4JQ

**CAZENOVE & CO.**  
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN

**JOSEPH SEBAG & CO.**  
Bucklersbury House, 3 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4N 8DX  
and 6 Bruton Street, London W1X 7AG







## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

# Mercedes-Benz drives safely through a Difficult Year

At its annual general meeting Daimler-Benz AG reported on a year which, despite uncertain developments in the general economy, was on the whole brought to a successful conclusion through application of policies tailored to meet market requirements. The company held and consolidated its strong



**Dr. jur. Joachim Zahn**  
**Chairman of the Board**  
**of Directors**

market position. Significant events in the year under review underline this:

● The one millionth diesel passenger car came off the production line. Daimler-Benz is by far the largest diesel passenger car manufacturer in the world.

- The 500,000th Mercedes-Benz automatic transmission was manufactured just 10 years after production was started.

**• 75 years ago Daimler built the first truck. Today the firm offers the most extensive diesel commercial vehicle program in the world.**

## Priority for Quality and Safety

The passenger car program was considerably extended: In 1971—models 350 SL, 350 SLC, 280 SE 3.5 and 280 SEL 3.5 were introduced. The new vehicles, with their 200 HP V-8 engines and comprehensive equipment, meet all standards of top driving performance, comfort and safety.

In the spring of 1972 four additional models were introduced: the 280, 280 E, 280 C, and 280 CE.

With their safety running gear permitting full use of higher engine output at no risk, these nine 2.8 lts. six-cylinder engines with two overhead camshafts rate among the most modern designs in international automobile construction. Fuel consumption is extremely low in relation to output.

The top speed is adequate even for exacting drivers and acceleration exceeds everyday driving needs. (For models 280 E and 280 CE, from 0 to 100 km/h in 9.9 seconds. And for models 280 and 280 C, from 0 to 100 km/h in 10.6 seconds.)

These engines further reduce the toxic content in exhaust gases.

The success of these new models—which supplement the previous line—reflect the management's ability to find an optimal combination of progress and proven tradition.

## Leaders in Technical Progress

Continued emphasis placed on research and development of pollution-engines and safety, a focus in which years of intensive research have been invested to find solutions for future.

Specific examples of progress are electrically-powered transporters driven by battery; electric buses with hybrid drive and buses with liquid natural gas engines.

These vehicles are no longer at a purely experimental stage and are already being tested in regular service with

various municipal transport companies.

Together with the systematic development of the reciprocating engine, and also of the diesel engine, careful and intensive research is also being carried out on other new types of drive units, e.g., the Wankel engine.

**Mercedes-Benz continues to hold a leading position in the field of vehicle safety.**

In fact, in October 1971 Daimler-Benz was asked to organize the "Second International Technical Conference on Experimental Safety Vehicles" held in Sindelfingen near Stuttgart.

Daimler-Benz

**Number of Employees:**  
**Production:**  
Passenger cars  
Commercial vehicles  
**Turnover:**  
Group  
Daimler-Benz AG

**Investment in Fixed Assets**  
**Depreciation on Fixed Assets**  
**Daimler-Benz AG:**

Share Capital  
Reserves  
Annual Surplus  
Dividends

## The 1971 Business Year

## Pay in Figures

1971	1970
146,996	144,372
284,230	280,419
188,095	196,149
DM (millions)	
12,740	11,675
9,706	9,025

	827	932
ets	607	443

781	781
988	761
207	246
162	141

commercial vehicles were  
manufactured and sold.

and that of Daimler-Benz AG by 7.5% to DM 9.7 billion.

A comparison over a longer period of time clearly shows above-average development at Daimler-Benz: From 1965 to 1971 the group turnover increased by 150% and that of Daimler-Benz AG by 117%.

The increase for the German motor industry as a whole in the same period was 83 %.

### Increased Production

### and Sales Expected for 1972

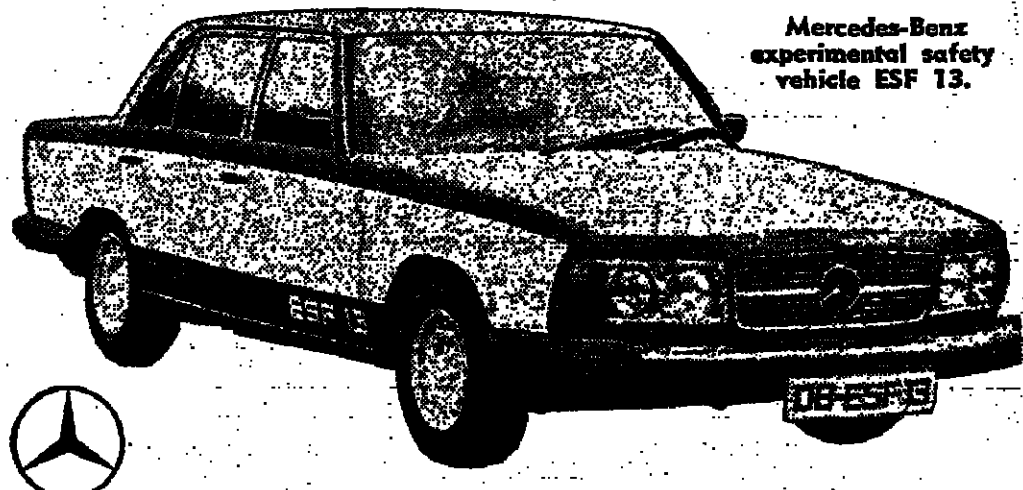
320,000 passenger cars are expected for 1972 as a whole, thus showing an average annual increase of approximately 10% over last ten years. In the interest of continued quality, this can be regarded as the uppermost limit.

In the commercial vehicle sector — Daimler-Benz, Hanomag-Henschel — 86 trucks, buses and Uni were produced in the first months. Production for whole of 1972 will probably increase by 4% to 16% commercial vehicles.

In the first six months of 1972, the turnover of Daimler-Benz AG increased by about 10% to approximately DM 5.4 billion; the figure for the whole year will probably exceed DM 14 billion for the first time.



**Mercedes-Benz 280**  
**New engine with even more advanced safety engineering.**



# Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft Stuttgart







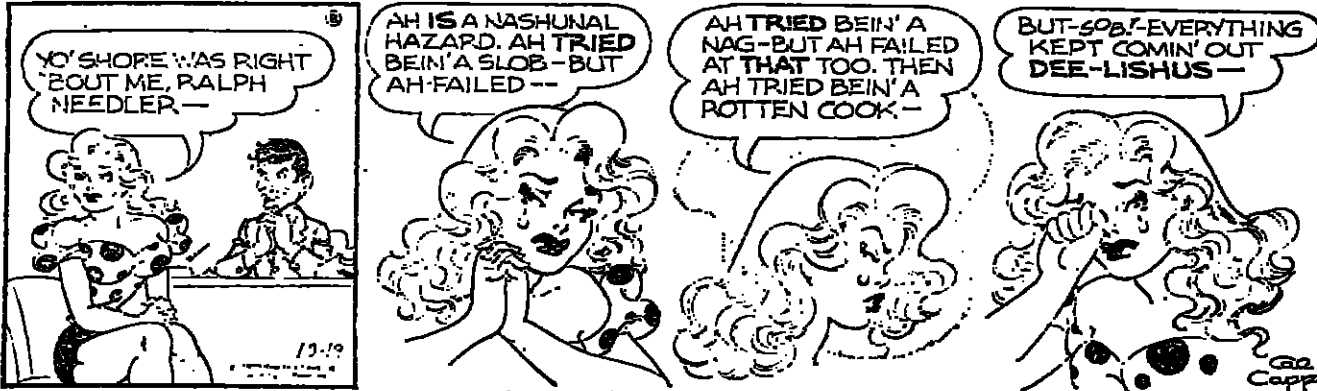
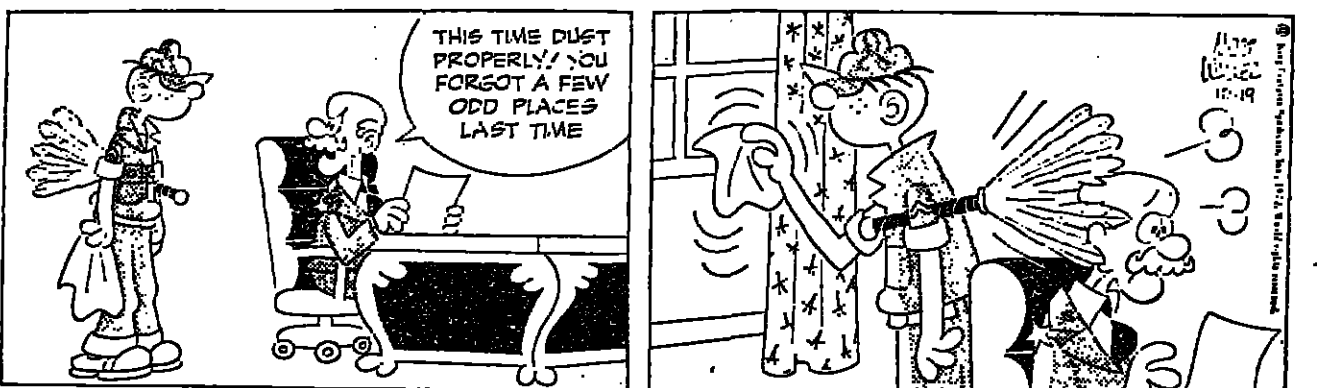
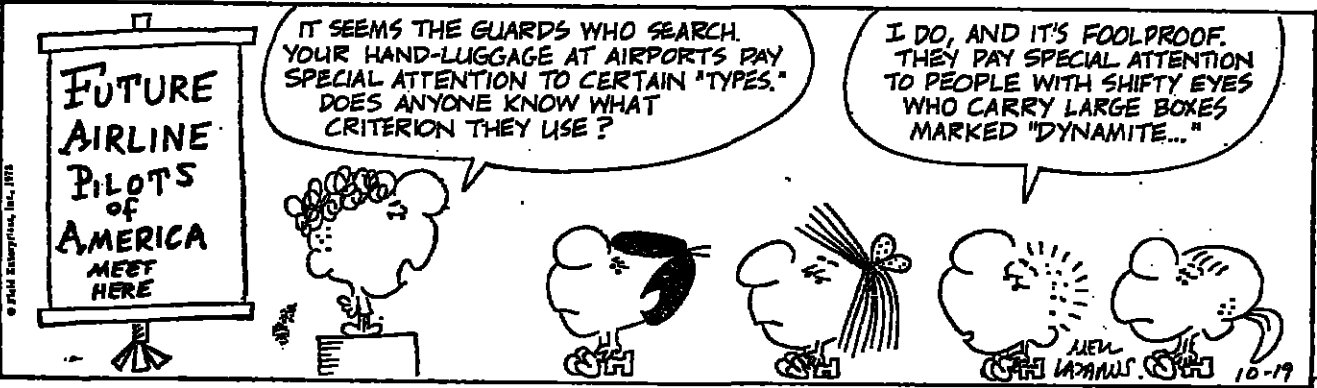
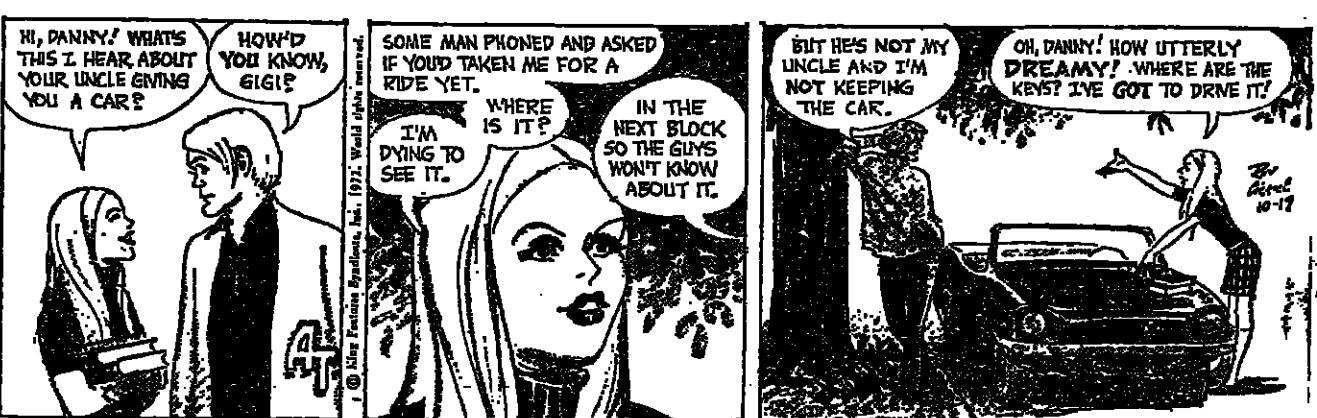
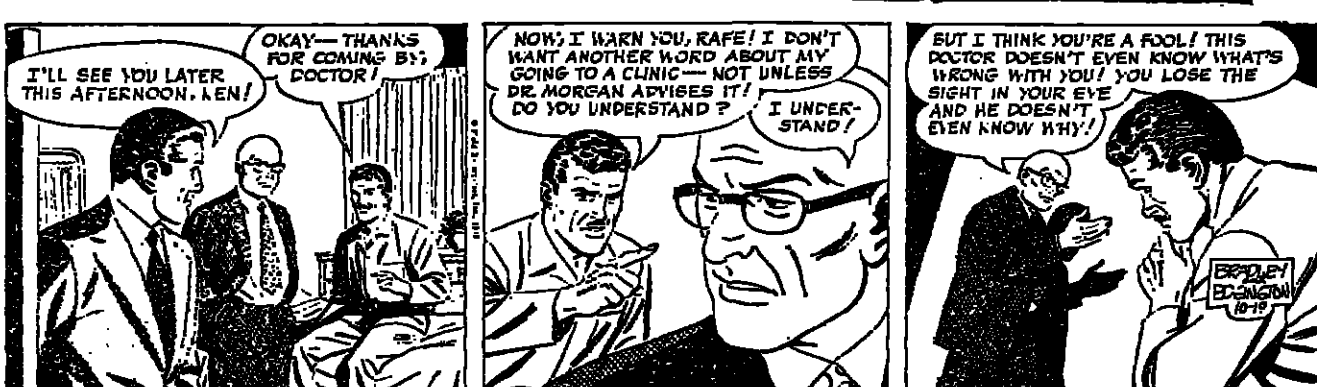
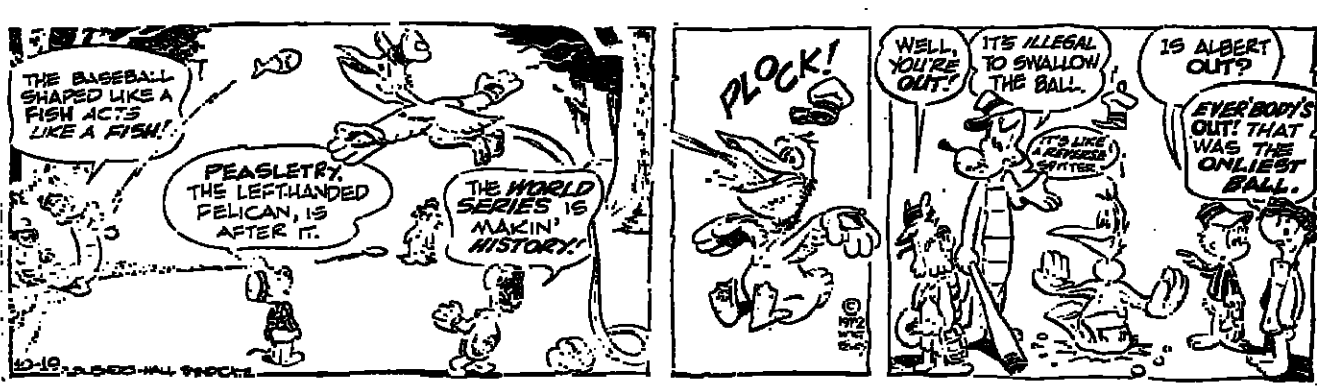




# American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	Yield	Net High	Low	Div.	Yield	Net High	Low	Div.	Yield	Net High	Low	Div.	Yield
1000 1/2% T-note	100 1/2	100 1/4		7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/4		7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/4		7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/4		7 1/2
1000 1/4% T-note	100 1/4	100 1/8		7 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/8		7 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/8		7 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/8		7 1/4
1000 1/8% T-note	100 1/8	100 1/16		7 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/16		7 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/16		7 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/16		7 1/8
1000 1/16% T-note	100 1/16	100 1/32		7 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/32		7 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/32		7 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/32		7 1/16
1000 1/32% T-note	100 1/32	100 1/64		7 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/64		7 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/64		7 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/64		7 1/32
1000 1/64% T-note	100 1/64	100 1/128		7 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/128		7 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/128		7 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/128		7 1/64
1000 1/128% T-note	100 1/128	100 1/256		7 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/256		7 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/256		7 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/256		7 1/128
1000 1/256% T-note	100 1/256	100 1/512		7 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/512		7 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/512		7 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/512		7 1/256
1000 1/512% T-note	100 1/512	100 1/1024		7 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/1024		7 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/1024		7 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/1024		7 1/512
1000 1/1024% T-note	100 1/1024	100 1/2048		7 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/2048		7 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/2048		7 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/2048		7 1/1024
1000 1/2048% T-note	100 1/2048	100 1/4096		7 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/4096		7 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/4096		7 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/4096		7 1/2048
1000 1/4096% T-note	100 1/4096	100 1/8192		7 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/8192		7 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/8192		7 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/8192		7 1/4096
1000 1/8192% T-note	100 1/8192	100 1/16384		7 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/16384		7 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/16384		7 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/16384		7 1/8192
1000 1/16384% T-note	100 1/16384	100 1/32768		7 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/32768		7 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/32768		7 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/32768		7 1/16384
1000 1/32768% T-note	100 1/32768	100 1/65536		7 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/65536		7 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/65536		7 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/65536		7 1/32768
1000 1/65536% T-note	100 1/65536	100 1/131072		7 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/131072		7 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/131072		7 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/131072		7 1/65536
1000 1/131072% T-note	100 1/131072	100 1/262144		7 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/262144		7 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/262144		7 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/262144		7 1/131072
1000 1/262144% T-note	100 1/262144	100 1/524288		7 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/524288		7 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/524288		7 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/524288		7 1/262144
1000 1/524288% T-note	100 1/524288	100 1/1048576		7 1/524288	100 1/524288	100 1/1048576		7 1/524288	100 1/524288	100 1/1048576		7 1/524288	100 1/524288	100 1/1048576		7 1/524288
1000 1/1048576% T-note	100 1/1048576	100 1/2097152		7 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	100 1/2097152		7 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	100 1/2097152		7 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	100 1/2097152		7 1/1048576
1000 1/2097152% T-note	100 1/2097152	100 1/4194304		7 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/4194304		7 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/4194304		7 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/4194304		7 1/2097152
1000 1/4194304% T-note	100 1/4194304	100 1/8388608		7 1/4194304	100 1/4194304	100 1/8388608		7 1/4194304	100 1/4194304	100 1/8388608		7 1/4194304	100 1/4194304	100 1/8388608		7 1/4194304
1000 1/8388608% T-note	100 1/8388608	100 1/16777216		7 1/8388608	100 1/8388608	100 1/16777216		7 1/8388608	100 1/8388608	100 1/16777216		7 1/8388608	100 1/8388608	100 1/16777216		7 1/8388608
1000 1/16777216% T-note	100 1/16777216	100 1/33554432		7 1/16777216	100 1/16777216	100 1/33554432		7 1/16777216	100 1/16777216	100 1/33554432		7 1/16777216	100 1/16777216	100 1/33554432		7 1/16777216
1000 1/33554432% T-note	100 1/33554432	100 1/67108864		7 1/33554432	100 1/33554432	100 1/67108864		7 1/33554432	100 1/33554432	100 1/67108864		7 1/33554432	100 1/33554432	100 1/67108864		7 1/33554432
1000 1/67108864% T-note	100 1/67108864	100 1/134217728		7 1/67108864	100 1/67108864	100 1/134217728		7 1/67108864	100 1/67108864	100 1/134217728		7 1/67108864	100 1/67108864	100 1/134217728		7 1/67108864
1000 1/134217728% T-note	100 1/134217728	100 1/268435456		7 1/134217728	100 1/134217728	100 1/268435456		7 1/134217728	100 1/134217728	100 1/268435456		7 1/134217728	100 1/134217728	100 1/268435456		7 1/134217728
1000 1/268435456% T-note	100 1/268435456	100 1/536870912		7 1/268435456	100 1/268435456	100 1/536870912		7 1/268435456	100 1/268435456	100 1/536870912		7 1/268435456	100 1/268435456	100 1/536870912		7 1/268435456
1000 1/536870912% T-note	100 1/536870912	100 1/1073741824		7 1/536870912	100 1/536870912	100 1/1073741824		7 1/536870912	100 1/536870912	100 1/1073741824		7 1/536870912	100 1/536870912	100 1/1073741824		7 1/536870912
1000 1/1073741824% T-note	100 1/1073741824	100 1/2147483648		7 1/1073741824	100 1/1073741824	100 1/2147483648		7 1/1073741824	100 1/1073741824	100 1/2147483648		7 1/1073741824	100 1/1073741824	100 1/2147483648		7 1/1073741824
1000 1/2147483648% T-note	100 1/2147483648	100 1/4294967296		7 1/2147483648	100 1/2147483648	100 1/4294967296		7 1/2147483648	100 1/2147483648	100 1/4294967296		7 1/2147483648	100 1/2147483648	100 1/4294967296		7 1/2147483648
1000 1/4294967296% T-note	100 1/4294967296	100 1/8589934592		7 1/4294967296	100 1/4294967296	100 1/8589934592		7 1/4294967296	100 1/4294967296	100 1/8589934592		7 1/4294967296	100 1/4294967296	100 1/8589934592		7 1/4294967296
1000 1/8589934592% T-note	100 1/8589934592	100 1/17179869184		7 1/8589934592	100 1/8589934592	100 1/17179869184		7 1/8589934592	100 1/8589934592	100 1/17179869184		7 1/8589934592	100 1/8589934592	100 1/17179869184		7 1/8589934592
1000 1/17179869184% T-note	100 1/17179869184	100 1/34359738368		7 1/17179869184	100 1/17179869184	100 1/34359738368		7 1/17179869184	100 1/17179869184	100 1/34359738368		7 1/17179869184	100 1/17179869184	100 1/34359738368		7 1/17179869184
1000 1/34359738368% T-note	100 1/34359738368	100 1/68719476736		7 1/34359738368	100 1/34359738368	100 1/68719476736		7 1/34359738368	100 1/34359738368	100 1/68719476736		7 1/34359738368	100 1/34359738368	100 1/68719476736		7 1/34359738368
1000 1/68719476736% T-note	100 1/68719476736	100 1/137438953472		7 1/68719476736	100 1/68719476736	100 1/137438953472		7 1/68719476736	100 1/68719476736	100 1/137438953472		7 1/68719476736	100 1/68719476736	100 1/137438953472		7 1/68719476736
1000 1/137438953472% T-note	100 1/137438953472	100 1/274877906944		7 1/137438953472	100 1/137438953472	100 1/274877906944		7 1/137438953472	100 1/137438953472	100 1/274877906944		7 1/137438953472	100 1/137438953472	100 1/274877906944		7 1/137438953472
1000 1/274877906944% T-note	100 1/274877906944	100 1/549755813888		7 1/274877906944	100 1/274877906944	100 1/549755813888		7 1/274877906944	100 1/274877906944	100 1/549755813888		7 1/274877906944	100 1/274877906944	100 1/549755813888		7 1/274877906944
1000 1/549755813888% T-note	100 1/549755813888	100 1/1099511627776		7 1/549755813888	100 1/549755813888	100 1/1099511627776		7 1/549755813888	100 1/549755813888	100 1/1099511627776		7 1/549755813888	100 1/549755813888	100 1/1099511627776		7 1/549755813888
1000 1/1099511627776% T-note	100 1/1099511627776	100 1/2199023255552		7 1/1099511627776	100 1/1099511627776	100 1/2199023255552		7 1/1099511627776	100 1/1099511627776	100 1/2199023255552		7 1/1099511627776	100 1/1099511627776	100 1/2199023255552		7 1/1099511627776
1000 1/2199023255552% T-note	100 1/2199023255552	100 1/4398046511104		7 1/2199023255552	100 1/2199023255552	100 1/4398046511104		7 1/2199023255552	100 1/2199023255552	100 1/4398046511104		7 1/2199023255552	100 1/2199023255552	100 1/4398046511104		7 1/2199023255552
1000 1/4398046511104% T-note	100 1/4398046511104	100 1/8796093022208		7 1/4398046511104	100 1/4398046511104	100 1/8796093022208		7 1/4398046511104	100 1/4398046511104	100 1/8796093022208		7 1/4398046511104	100 1/4398046511104	100 1/8796093022208		7 1/4398046511104
1000 1/8796093022208% T-note	100 1/8796093022208	100 1/17592186044416		7 1/8796093022208	100 1/8796093022208	100 1/17592186044416		7 1/8796093022208	100 1/8796093022208	100 1/17592186044416		7 1/8796093022208	100 1/8796093022208	100 1/17592186044416		7 1/8796093022208
1000 1/17592186044416% T-note	100 1/17592186044416	100 1/35184372088832		7 1/17592186044416	100 1/17592186044416	100 1/35184372088832		7 1/17592186044416	100 1/17592186044416	100 1/35184372088832		7 1/17592186044416	100 1/17592186044416	100 1/35184372088832		7 1/17592186044416
1000 1/35184372088832% T-note	100 1/35184372088832	100 1/70368744177664		7 1/35184372088832	100 1/35184372088832	100 1/70368744177664		7 1/35184372088832	100 1/35184372088832	100 1/70368744177664		7 1/35184372088832	100 1/35184372088832	100 1/70368744177664		7 1/35184372088832
1000 1/70368744177664% T-note	100 1/70368744177664	100 1/140737488355328		7 1/70368744177664	100 1/70368744177664	100 1/140737488355328		7 1/70368744177664	100 1/70368744177664	100 1/140737488355328		7 1/70368744177664	100 1/70368744177664	100 1/140737488355328		7 1/70368744177664
1000 1/140737488355328% T-note	100 1/140737488355328	100 1/281474976710656		7												



P  
E  
A  
N  
U  
T  
SB.  
C.L.  
I.  
L.  
A.  
B.  
N.  
E.  
RB.  
E.  
E.  
T.  
L.  
EM.  
I.  
S.  
S.  
P.  
E.  
A.  
C.  
HB.  
U.  
Z.  
S.  
A.  
W.  
Y.  
E.  
RW.  
I.  
Z.  
A.  
R.  
D.  
O.  
F.  
I.  
DR.  
E.  
X.  
M.  
O.  
R.  
C.  
A.  
N.  
M.  
D.P.  
O.  
G.  
OR.  
I.  
P.  
K.  
I.  
R.  
B.  
Y

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The unusual no-trump promising length in the minor suits is well known, but some of its more sophisticated applications are marked "for experts only." An example occurred in the diagramed deal.

East opened a subminimum hand with one spade and thereafter held his peace. South made a jump overall to three clubs, and the expert bid of four no-trump when West's bid of four spades was passed around to him.

In light of the previous three-club bid, four no-trump could not be Blackwood. Nor could it be a natural bid. The message conveyed was: "I have a very long club suit and a second suit somewhere else. You can guess that this is diamonds, since I would have doubled originally if I held hearts."

North correctly interpreted this "unusual unusual" no-trump, and converted to five clubs when West doubled. West doubled again, expecting to beat the contract by at least two tricks. Even with all four hands in view it is not easy

NORTH (D)

♠ 8743

♥ KQJ52

♦ 63

♣ Q5

WEST EAST

♠ 10982 ♠ AKQJ5

♥ A1087 ♥ 943

♦ KJ7 ♦ 852

♣ K8 ♣ 62

SOUTH

♠ 6

♥ AQ1084

♦ AJ109743

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North 1♠ South West

Pass 1♣ 3♣ 4♣

Pass Pass 4 N.T. Dble.

5♣ Pass Pass Dble.

Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade ten.

to see how five clubs can go down, but West found a brilliant sacrificial maneuver that was the only way to beat the contract.

The opening spade lead was ruffed by South, who led his singleton heart at the second trick. West made the right play by putting up the ace, and noted that his partner played the three, the lowest possible card.

East's heart play showed an odd number of cards in the suit, so West could work out the distribution. South's bidding was not consistent with the possession of three small hearts, so his distribution must be 3-1-5-7. With six-six in the minor suits South would have bid an unusual two no-trump at once or bid diamonds before clubs.

West played a second spade for South to ruff, and the crucial moment arrived when the declarer led the trump ten at the fourth trick. West played low, correctly seeing that long-term strategy required him to sacrifice his trump trick, and when the queen won in the dummy the declarer was helpless. He discarded two diamonds on dummy's heart winners, and tried the diamond finesse. When West won the queen with the king he returned the club king to kill dummy's queen, and the diamond jack provided the setting trick.

Whereas in the case of a woman, "if she likes sex, does not mind it, or positively hates it, that which is basically required of her in its proper fulfillment will be the same and will present her—whatever complaints and claims of need she has lately been encouraged to give utterance to—with no difficulty... Regardless of the level of her potency... her performance will be just as successfully realized."

Because of Miss Decker's premises, it does not even matter if one finds her line of argument absurd. There is really no point in protesting the fact that she has lumped together into a single point of view, and ignored completely, the instrumental differences among such varied spokeswomen as Simone de Beauvoir, Betty Friedan, Kate Millet, Germaine Greer, Caroline Bird, Shulamith Firestone, Robin Morgan, Gloria Steinem, Juliet Mitchell, and others. It is ultimately a waste of time to point out that against this counterproductive point of view Miss Decker has opposed nothing but her personal beliefs unsupported by statistics, samplings of outside opinion, or even testimony concerning how she came to feel the way she does. Or that she has presented her beliefs, in the sections that attempt to rebut this spurious aggregate view, in a prose style so ponderous and musclebound in its internal logic, so lacking in personal character and the rhythms of the human heartbeat, that one would think from a casual glance that her personal feelings had nothing to do with her arguments.

Thus, significant as these points may be in a paragraph—

BOOKS

THE NEW CHASTITY

And Other

Arguments Against Women's Liberation

By Midge Decker. Coward, McCann &amp; Geoghegan, 188 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

KILL the head, and you don't have to worry about the body. So goes the argument of the knockout puncher in the boxing ring, and so goes the hidden premise of writer and editor (and wife and mother) Midge Decker's second book, "The New Chastity and Other Arguments Against Women's Liberation." And because of this underlying premise, it doesn't matter greatly whether or not one agrees with her provocative conclusions that the women's liberation movement is a childish in its abomination of housework, b) maidenly (and accommodating to both masturbation and lesbianism) in its attitudes toward heterosexual sex, c) irresponsible in its rejection of traditional marriage, and d) fundamentally life-denying in its antagonism to childbirth in the form that we have known it for some three millennia. Because of this premise, it does not really matter whether or not one questions certain of Miss Decker's assumptions about the "Way of Life." Such as, for instance, her assertion, "For a man, sex is an attainment like the other attainments of his life... it is indeed often felt by him to be paradigmatic of them: each incident of potency in bed providing some intestinal reassurance of his adequacy to deal with the world outside it."

But the point she has made—despite her concessive and other passages that are a standing of her own may be regarded as an analysis of the action between ideas and—Is that ideological war are produced by popular movements, not vice versa, and even if one succeeds in sex a vanguard (as she has not) and in refuting its claim she has not done), one has essentially eliminated the impulse behind it or the traditions to which Miss Decker is unconsciously appealing. The rules of the game are playing all unaware as a function. The evidence of all about us—in our altitudes toward population growth, in the petty humiliations even "feminine" women suffer every day at the hands of men, and most significant, apparent vulnerability, who seek in their sexual relationship else but an affirm of their potency. And Miss Decker's heavy-motherly adoration to grow up, little girl; get or back, little girl; accept the ny of your anatomy, little girl, are simply not going to great deal of difference. The of the movement has many! and hydra-like it will get many more as its necessary quires.

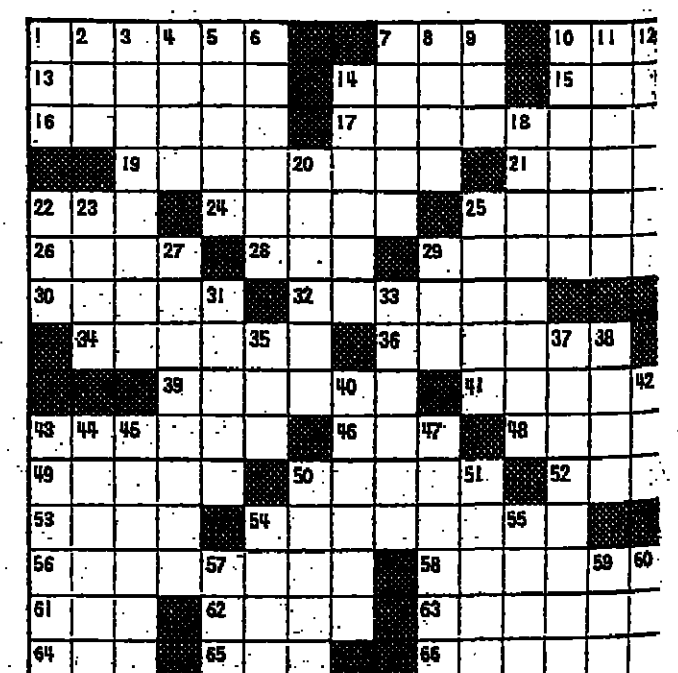
Even Miss Decker herself admits as much when in the passage in her entire book acknowledges the impulse behind the movement. "No women are far from having attained a full parity of opportunity. No doubt they have been encouraged to undertake the practice of certain professions. No doubt are in many instances paid for the work they do than would be these are, hot issues of injustice that themselves not to the scale analyses of a life movement but to the part and practical application pressure against wrongs (My italics.)"

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book

CROSSWORD

By Will W

- ACROSS
- 1 Type of plane engine
- 7 Air-rifle fodder
- 10 Spanish Mrs.
- 13 Small space
- 14 Subtle quality
- 15 Barnyard dweller
- 16 Phone user
- 17 Sound defeat
- 19 What Oliver wanted
- 21 Sea bird
- 22 Coin for Louis XIV
- 24 Salesmen's routes: abbr.
- 25 British M.P.
- 26 Common Latin abbr.
- 29 Grains for grinding
- 30 Dormancy
- 32 Scoops out
- 34 Pretend
- 35 Chooses
- 39 Turning point
- 41 Parlor, bedroom and bath
- 43 Gawked
- 46 Pleasant nest:
- 48 Delay
- 49 Causing goose pimples
- 50 Land
- 52 Three, in Salerno
- 53 Chicago paper, for short
- 54 Turn away
- 56 Notes
- 58 Put one—(filmflam)
- 61 Shame!
- 62 Marquette
- 63 Javanese skunk
- 64 Strike out
- 65 Doer: Suffix
- 66 Undermines
- DOWN
- 1 Nuclear unit
- 2 Hero of "Exodus"
- 3 Uses a yardstick
- 4 Philippine island
- 5 Perfume resin
- 6 Cylindrical
- 7 Dentists' drills
- 8 Cheese
- 9 Actor Jaffe
- 10 Polo and dress
- 11 Furling agent
- 12 Inflame
- 14 Immediately
- 18 Crescent
- 20 Bishops' caps
- 22 Trains to Loop
- 23 Soft drink
- 25 Eggs on
- 27 Portray
- 29 Hodges or Blas
- 31 Soup
- 33 Thirst
- 35 One of the East
- 37 Got the giggles
- 38 Common news paper name
- 40 Carve
- 42 Look at
- 43 Depart
- 44 Chemical pow
- 45 Up and about
- 47 Stand for
- 50 On one's toes
- 51 Thrifty one
- 54 Salutations
- 55 End: Prefix
- 57 Campus in Tro N. Y.
- 59 Lyric poem
- 60 Greek letters



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOAKE

KULCC

DENCUF

SITMIF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Yesterday's Jumble: LITHE PRIZE BRUTAL CAJOLE

Answer: What shape is a kiss?—ELLIPTICAL ("a lip tickle")

Handwritten note: "Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or date."







## Art Buchwald

## Nervous Electorate

WASHINGTON.—The most damaging part of the revelations concerning the Dirty Tricks Department of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President is the paranoia it has caused in the American voter. He doesn't know whom or what to believe anymore.

A chance meeting with Havelock M. Honeycomb confirmed to me the nervous state the electorate is in. Havelock said, "I don't know whom to have faith in. You think one thing and then it turns out another thing."

"Please be more explicit," I begged. "Okay, you were down at the Republican Convention in Miami. They had about seven or eight hundred 'Veterans Against the War.' They threw eggs at the Republicans and let air out of the tires of the delegates' buses, and shouted obscenities at Ronald Reagan. I was as horrified at their behavior as anybody. It made my American blood boil."

"Mine, too," I admitted. "But now I read there was a secret fund and agents of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President were sent down to the Republican convention to cause trouble there. Suppose all the demonstrators throwing eggs at the delegates were really Republicans themselves?"

"I never thought of that," I said. "They would have more to gain throwing eggs than the Democrats."

Havelock continued, "Every

time Agnew goes out to make a speech there are hecklers in the audience trying to shout him down."

"Yes," I said, "and I think that's a terrible way to treat the Vice-President of the United States."

"Yeah," said Havelock. "If they were really hecklers. But suppose they're on the payroll of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President? Suppose they're heckling just to get sympathy for Agnew?"

"I can't believe it," I said. "Agnew would never allow paid Republican hecklers to attend his speeches."

"Suppose Agnew doesn't know they've been hired to heckle? Suppose he thinks they're legitimate?"

"I never thought of that. It makes Agnew's reactions to the hecklers so much more sincere. But it is hard to believe any political party would go to such extremes."

"Look," said Havelock. "Maurice Stans has a safe stuffed with money and he has to spend it on something. One of the things I read in the newspapers was that the Committee for the Re-Election of the President had ordered its agents to infiltrate the McGovern staff. Suppose the McGovern people were engineered by this Republican agency?"

"Now wait a minute, Havelock. You can't tell me the Republicans were responsible for most of McGovern's goals."

"I would explain why he's doing so badly in the polls," Havelock said.

"You're absolutely paranoid," I said. "I can see the Republicans being Democratic headquarters. I can see them financing demonstrations against Nixon and Agnew, and I can see them forging letters and screwing up the Democrats' schedules. But it's hard to believe that they would have put their people in high places in the McGovern campaign to make blunders in the candidate's name."

"How do we know McGovern doesn't work for them?" Havelock asked.

"Good God, man! Have you gone out of your mind?" I screamed.

"Well," Havelock said, "he is short of money."

## One Tribe Defeated The Aztecs

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT)—In 15th-century Mexico, when the mighty Aztec nation was conquering surrounding territories and vanquishing many other Indian societies, the little-known Tarascan civilization was one of the few that proved able to defeat the Aztecs.

The reason has long eluded historians and archaeologists. Now, however, a Columbia University researcher who has discovered the ruins of a key settlement dating back to 500 B.C. has developed a theory to explain the mystery.

The Tarascan, she said, appear to have had a centralized government with a sense of territoriality and a political sophistication that enabled them to enlist bordering nations in the defense of Tarascan territory.

Other Indian societies that succumbed to the Aztecs had only a poorly developed sense of national borders that could be defended and instead tried to battle the invading Aztecs as they reached and surrounded each settlement one at a time.

## Further Study

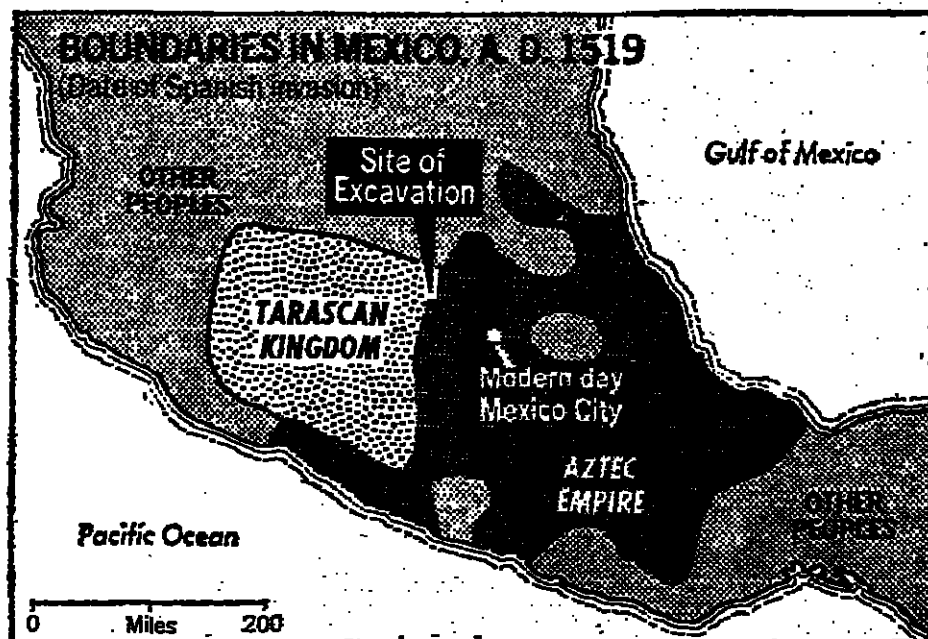
Dr. Shirley Gorenstein, assistant professor of anthropology at Columbia, who worked out the theory, said she lacked enough evidence to be certain that it was correct. Further study and more exploration of the site, some 90 miles northwest of Mexico City, will be necessary before the theory can be accepted.

The site was discovered last summer as Dr. Gorenstein and six graduate students searched for nine fortifications mentioned in centuries-old Spanish documents in the Columbia University libraries. The records date from the 15th century when Spain conquered the Aztecs.

The sites were said to have been on the border between Aztec and Tarascan territories and Dr. Gorenstein suspected they might hold clues to the mystery.

Dr. Gorenstein began by examining aerial photographs for mounds or other features that, though now in ruin and overgrown, might prove to be the fortifications.

She found five clusters of features in the pictures, in locations approximating those described in the documents, and



The site of an excavation on the Tarascan-Aztec border.

visited each on the ground to determine its nature. All turned out to be the ruins of settlements, but Dr. Gorenstein was able to examine only one in detail.

At the one site, five miles from the town of Chamacuero, Dr. Gorenstein and her party found the remains of seven large structures, two of them huge stepped pyramids with small temples on top.

Excavations yielded a large number of artifacts including pieces of pottery, beads, tools made of stone and bone and small clay "spindle-whorls" for making thread. Digging down through layers of soil and rubble, the team found evidence that people, sometimes as many as 6,000, had lived in the small city from about 500 B.C. to about A.D. 1500.

Dr. Gorenstein said that among the most unusual of the finds were 70 natural rock outcrops that had been carved to depict various scenes.

These carvings and other evidences of artistic and architectural style, taken together, show a strong Tarascan influence, Dr. Gorenstein said.

She said the town had probably been populated by a local Indian group known as the Otomi. The presence of the Tarascan style and the town's location at a strategic point on the Tarascan border—its overlooks a valley leading into Tarascan land—strongly suggest, in Dr. Gorenstein's view, that the Otomi were working for the Tarascan.

"There is no evidence that the Aztecs ever got into Tarascan territory," Dr. Gorenstein said. "It appears that such outposts as this one held the line."

"We believe our studies during the coming year will help confirm our initial hypothesis that the Tarascan brilliantly chose strategic settlements of other Indians on their borders to defend against the Aztecs, pressing independent tribes into their service."

"This," she continued, "would indicate a sophisticated political structure on the part of the Tarascan, involving a well-developed capacity to conceive of and maintain a border and thereby defend a large territory."

Other Indian groups, Dr. Gorenstein said, lacked this sense of a unified territory and fell to the Aztecs despite, in some cases, an ability to construct formidable architectural defenses.

The Tarascan, who settled around the lake country in the state of Michoacán, are believed to have been a branch of the Aztec family, although their language, Purépecha, has no known relative.

The tribe survives today as craftsmen, farmers and immigrant workers to the United States. About 60,000 persons are reported to speak the Purépecha language still.

They were reputed to have been the first tribe in Mexico to have discovered a process for smelting metals—gold, silver and copper—and developed experienced metal craftsmen.

Having a civilization ranked as the cultural and technological equals of the Aztecs, the Tarascan refused to bow to Aztec hegemony, and even refused an alliance with the last two Aztec emperors against the Spanish.

## U.K. Moves to Ease Shortage of Nurses

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The British government is studying a plan to alleviate a shortage of hospital nurses by lowering from 18 to 17 the recruitment age for girls and mulling the job more attractive to men. The plan would take five years to implement.

A government committee said younger girls should be recruited but should undergo longer training, and more should be done to recruit male nurses.

## PEOPLE: A Florida Newspaper That's All in the Fun

How about this one for a family newspaper? Constance M. Delaney is publisher and chief photographer of the Lake Placid, Florida, Journal. Her mother, Emma Moore, is the circulation manager. Her three sons, Monte, 21, Matthew, 20, and Mark, 18, and a daughter, Mary, 16, and a cousin, Priscilla Hall, do the rest of it from selling and setting ads to writing the copy.

The only staffer not in the family is Frank Lewis, 77, the linotype operator. Mrs. Delaney, a divorcee, inherited the paper from her father two years ago. At first she had outside help, but as her family grew up it gravitated into the business. Mrs. Delaney handles most of the photography for the Journal, which has a circulation of 2,800 in central Florida. She can produce the entire paper herself if she has to, but says she relies heavily on the boys, whom she describes as "good newspapermen."

The Italian prison poet, Alfredo Bonassi, serving a 24-year term for a 1960 murder, has won his fifth major literary prize. The latest is the Valerina prize awarded to the Porto Azzurro prison inmate for his poem "Sicilian Absence."

Breaking a habit at least nine years old, Jacqueline Onassis will hit the campaign trail Oct. 28 for a one-day whistle-stop rail trip to help re-elect Sen. Claiborne Pell, a Rhode Island Democrat. But, according to the Washington Post, nobody is calling it campaigning. In the words of Dr. Huges, a Pell spokesman, "It's a campaign activity." Mrs. Onassis's press secretary said the former First Lady and Pell are very close friends, "they knew each other as children in Newport."

Gulliver had his way of fighting fire and two Littlefords, Colorado, firemen had theirs. Elmer Becker and Roy Shuman were making their early morning rounds when they spotted a fire in a building under construction. They alerted firemen but by the time the firemen arrived Becker and Shuman had nearly doused the blaze—with 11 gallons of milk, one one-quarter carton at a time.

Baltimore barmaid Dorothy Carroll was feeling poorly when a gunman entered, held a pistol to her head and ordered, "Open the cash register and give me the money."

Incidental information: Italian Army making a buzz of a fly presence of a superior, ing to Reuters, a well knowning the pet whom it is doted is a horn. Okay? Italian Giovanni Angeline was sound at Francesco Gr young second lieuten February. After the mil itary justice ground once wound up with a 16-m sentence. The null is cranked up again by an court in Rome that has a retrial.

Incidental information: Italian Army making a buzz of a fly presence of a superior, ing to Reuters, a well knowning the pet whom it is doted is a horn. Okay? Italian Giovanni Angeline was sound at Francesco Gr young second lieuten February. After the mil itary justice ground once wound up with a 16-m sentence. The null is cranked up again by an court in Rome that has a retrial.

Incidental information: Italian Army making a buzz of a fly presence of a superior, ing to Reuters, a well knowning the pet whom it is doted is a horn. Okay? Italian Giovanni Angeline was sound at Francesco Gr young second lieuten February. After the mil itary justice ground once wound up with a 16-m sentence. The null is cranked up again by an court in Rome that has a retrial.

Incidental information: Italian Army making a buzz of a fly presence of a superior, ing to Reuters, a well knowning the pet whom it is doted is a horn. Okay? Italian Giovanni Angeline was sound at Francesco Gr young second lieuten February. After the mil itary justice ground once wound up with a 16-m sentence. The null is cranked up again by an court in Rome that has a retrial.

Incidental information: Italian Army making a buzz of a fly presence of a superior, ing to Reuters, a well knowning the pet whom it is doted is a horn. Okay? Italian Giovanni Angeline was sound at Francesco Gr young second lieuten February. After the mil itary justice ground once wound up with a 16-m sentence. The null is cranked up again by an court in Rome that has a retrial.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR PROMPT CLASSIFIED SERVICE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE

...For full details on rates, dates, payment.

ACADEMY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## NEW IN PARIS

A Center for Personal Growth, Encounter group, sensory awareness, relaxation, meditation, etc.

...For full details on rates, dates, payment.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 100 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Tel: 67-44-04.

AGENCY: Mr. McKim White, 1